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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Bonus Asks Telegram Tyranny

France Seeks Italian Air Pact

'Scarcity Economics' Lose Out

King Refers to U. S. Heritage

Amelia Earhart Does It Again

San Diego Fair Gets a Stamp

THE veterans' lobbies at Washington call on veterans of the country for a storm of telegrams they hope will make Congress fear to uphold a veto of the bonus bill. The telegraphic downpour is expected to be many times as great as that induced by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin in a radio appeal asking telegrams to help force the Patman bill through the Senate. The issue ceases to be the merits of the bonus bill, but whether a minority can again force its will on the Senate and House by a seeming show of voting unity. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, famous director of the California Institute of Technology, starts an important countermovement when he declares in a broadcast that the "completely irrational, wholly emotional harangue of the demagogue" is destroying public confidence in the integrity and effectiveness of the democracy. Minorities become successful tyrants through a single step—They organize.

★ ★ ★

Gen. Victor Denain, France's Minister of Air, flies to Rome to work on an Italo-French air assistance pact. At the same time Foreign Minister Pierre Laval prepares to leave Paris for Warsaw to see about a closer-knit bilateral understanding with Poland. All this shows France, having concluded the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact, ceaselessly busy in making individual alliances with other nations. It is the old before-the-war stuff that helped bring on that war. Europe is being weighed in the balances and found wanting—It is not rising to the heights of diplomacy where security for one means security for all.

★ ★ ★

Northwestern University hears Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declare "the time will come when the Sermon on the Mount will be good economics." He tells the class in contemporary thought "a large part of the science of economics being taught today will eventually be proved false," and urges the students to "stretch your minds" for the next possible step. He contrasts to their detriment the doctrines of competition and of "scarcity economics" with the Sermon on the Mount. He gives a cheerful new view of crop restriction which, as head of the AAA, he has enforced—"It is going by the board."

★ ★ ★

London hears King George pay a tribute to Westminster Hall, where he receives the Jubilee congratulations of the two Houses of Parliament. "Here is the anvil," he says, "on which our common law was forged to become the joint inheritance of the United States of America and of our own community of peoples." Viscount Sankey, Lord Chancellor, tells the King: "More truly than any of your illustrious ancestors Your Majesty rules over a nation of free citizens." Capt. E. A. Fitzroy, Speaker of the Commons, holds George V more than Sovereign—"You are head of an Empire you have made a household."

★ ★ ★

Amelia Earhart adds to her fame as mistress of the air by flying nonstop from Mexico City to Newark field in 14 hours, 20 minutes. She crosses the Gulf of Mexico from Tampico, 700 miles, follows up the eastern seaboard, keeping in touch with radio stations, moving at about 10,000 feet, and ends the 2125-mile nonstop hop at 10:30 at night. While she was preparing for the flight from Mexico six army planes reversed her recent hop and flew from San Francisco to Honolulu in mass formation—Figuratively, Miss Earhart has taken the starch out of both oceans and the Gulf.

★ ★ ★

African colonies for Germany are talked by envoys of the British Dominions in London for the Silver Jubilee. The Union of South Africa is reported to be willing to have South-West Africa, which formerly was Germany's and which the Union holds under mandate and operates at heavy expense, returned to the Reich. Premier J. B. M. Hertzog is quoted as ready to propose that Liberia be mandated to Germany. Liberia, where the Firestone rubber plantations are, has many government woes—But an independent state might insist on retaining its freedom.

★ ★ ★

Opening of the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego on May 29 will be commemorated by the issuance of a 3-cent stamp. On sale on opening day in the grounds and thereafter over the country, this stamp will be a view of the exposition printed in purple. As this beautiful fair prepares to open its doors, San Francisco and the transbay cities select the shoals north of Yerba Buena Island as site of their exposition which will mark completion of the two great bridges in 1938—Everybody will go to both these shows for, as one statesman said, "California knows how."

Home Again

Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart Lands in Newark From Mexico City

Sets Record, 14 Hrs. 18 Mins., for Nonstop Flight —Throng Greets Her

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Another record is written in Amelia Earhart's air log today following her nonstop flight from Mexico City to the Newark (N. J.) metropolitan airport yesterday.

After landing there at 10:28 o'clock last night, Miss Earhart, who, in private life is Mrs. George Palmer Putnam, described the flight as "the most hazardous" she had ever undertaken. She negotiated it without the slightest mishap, however, bettering the time made by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh between Mexico City and Washington, in his slower Spirit of St. Louis, seven years ago, by nearly 14 hours, the Colonel's time being 27 hours. She flew the approximate 2125 miles between Mexico City and Newark in 14 hours and 18 minutes. This took her over snow-covered mountains in Mexico, nearly 700 miles of the Gulf of Mexico and almost 1000 miles of timbered mountain region between New Orleans and Washington.

Thousands of persons were at the airport to welcome home the world's premier woman flier. They broke the police cordon and crowded around her plane before she could alight. When she did emerge, however, there was a broad smile on her bronzed face, which radiated the happiness she knew at having been the flier who linked New York and Mexico City in a time limit that may be reckoned from sun to sun. Others have tried it before her; none achieved it.

The last previous effort was made by Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican army ace, on July 12, 1931. A monument now stands in the pine-clad hills of New Jersey to mark the spot where he crashed.

She flew at an altitude of about 10,000 feet most of the way, and her speed averaged 151 miles an hour, although at times it was high as 180 miles an hour. She took off from Mexico City airport at 6:10 o'clock yesterday morning (8:10 o'clock Eastern Daylight Saving time) and landed at Newark at exactly 10:28:30 o'clock (Eastern Daylight Saving time) last night.

Her only regret voiced on landing was:

"I would like to have made it in better time."

[*A special article on Miss Earhart's landing at Newark Airport appears on Page 12.*]

Banking Act Is On Way To Early Passage

Measure in Form Favored by Administration Is Approved by House

Senate Fight Faced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—With its organization functioning as smoothly as usual, the Democratic leadership of the House today drove the national banking act of 1935 toward early passage in the exact form favored by the Administration and Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, but vigorously opposed by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, co-author of the Federal Reserve System, which the new law would materially transform.

Formal House approval became a mere matter of routine today following crucial votes late yesterday on the real issue involved—whether the bill shall contain controversial Section II, which in effect would transfer control of the nation's private finances and credit from the hands of professional private bankers to Government. The effect of enactment of this section, it is claimed, would be to make the nation's private banking system as complete an instrument of national policy as is the army or the navy today.

To those favoring the change, it is argued that, under modern conditions, the state must control the banking system in the interests of unified national economic policy. Such control by the central government, it is pointed out, is exercised in virtually every other major nation of the world. In England, France, Italy, Germany, etc., the banking and credit systems are completely subject to national policy as determined by the political government of the country.

Title II Attached

But to the opposition, Title II of the bill is anathema Senator Glass, and the great majority of private bankers who have testified on the bill during hearings, look upon it as a transfer of control from the hands of competent experts to the hands of incompetent politicians. They view government control as something inherently bad. They insist that the federal reserve system should continue to enjoy some independence from the influence of the political powers and that the banking system should not be made another implement of national policy as determined by the political leaders.

The effort to force Title II out of the bill was made piecemeal. One by one amendments were offered to amend this or that provision, all part of the general scheme for strengthening Government control over the Federal Reserve system. All such amendments went down to defeat by votes which ran 70-32, 55-20, 55-30 on various propositions, with the single exception of a minor one likely to be reversed which provided pensions up to $12,000 for retired members of the Federal Reserve Board.

The only serious threat to the measure as drafted came from Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D) of Maryland, who proposed insertion into the bill of provisions transforming the present American gold-standard dollar into a commodity dollar after the theories of Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. The amendments would have required the Reserve Board to maintain the purchasing power of the dollar by open-market operations at the average wholesale commodity level for the period 1921-29.

Dollar Cut Loose

The dollar would be cut loose entirely from gold and silver, whose values would be permitted to fluctuate as the values of any other commodity. Under such a system the dollar alone would be of stable value, being pegged only to the average wholesale price level, while all commodities would fluctuate individually in relation to the average.

Relief Farm for Boston Urged

Conn. Valley Plan Is in Doubt

Tunnel Loss Is $3000 a Week

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points in New England

***Greycourt*—Boston to Look Into New York City Plan**

New York City has a relief and welfare idea that John C. L. Dowling, head of Boston's city welfare department, wants very much to copy. For months he has been after Mayor Mansfield to do something about it, and now his efforts may bear fruit. At least Mayor Mansfield will look into it.

Tomorrow he and Mr. Dowling will leave for New York where they will meet Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia and Stanley H. Howe, first deputy commissioner of the city's public welfare department, and together they will inspect New York's Camp Greycourt. This camp is said to be the first public agricultural colony in the United States.

It opened its second yearly season last month with 8000 destitute men to farm its 326 Orange County acres, 60 miles north of New York City. In the words of Mr. Howe, it is an experiment "to bring abandoned men and abandoned land together and help them put new life in each other."

Some 1650 men farmed there last summer and they raised bumper crops, which were used in city shelters all winter. Because of their improved condition, 500 men gained permanent employment following the summer's work in the fields.

New York was much pleased with the first year's showings, and after Mr. Dowling had heard of their results he became convinced that the idea offers a solution to the distressing problem of broken men who loaf on street corners, sleep in dingy quarters, and exist from month to month on charity. He suggests that Boston use the now abandoned soldiers' home at West Roxbury for a similar project. Buildings, he points out, are available, and the idea could be tried at minimum cost and the good it might accomplish is almost unlimited.

Another available place for such a project was remembered by Mayor Mansfield today. It is the Mary P. Cummings estate in Woburn, left to the city in 1930. This has a fine house and farm buildings set back from the road with plenty of acreage for farming. It has been rented for the past few years and there is now a fund of $19,000 on hand, available for developing the estate.

***Valley*—Connecticut Plan Hangs on Time Element**

An unexpected obstacle in the path of the $53,000,000 proposed Connecticut Valley flood-control project arose in a legislative Public Health Committee hearing at the State House today. The barrier is a time delay. Such delays have spelled doom to other projects in the past because the Federal Government insists on speed in getting its money grants into use.

At today's hearing the committee was asked to approve a bill appropriating $25,000 for an investigation of pollution in the Connecticut River and its tributaries. Sponsors emphasized that such a survey is essential before definite construction plans can be made.

That much was acceptable, but it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Building Rise In Private Lines Covers Nation

Best Prospects in Three Years Disclosed in Trade Survey

Property Marked Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—The nation's huge machinery of private building, which seemed stalled, has not only been put to work again, but is gaining momentum. Cities report to national associations here more activity in the building trades than they have seen for more than three years.

Contractors' associations in some 25 large and medium-sized cities tell the National Association of Building Trades Employers that the volume of construction work is definitely increasing. In terms of home-owners and businessmen, it means new roofs, modernized porches, factory extensions, rebuilt stores and even some new houses. But to the estimated 5,000,000 persons who get their income from the building trades and its allied lines, it means that the jobs they have been longing for are beginning to open up.

No building boom is on, it is true, but leaders in the building trades are saying that the activities of the Government intended to stimulate private building are taking effect.

Encouraging Conclusions

E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the Building Trades Employers, reviewed a pile of statistics recently gathered by his organization and came to some encouraging conclusions.

"A large volume of private construction work is proceeding and more contemplated work is in the inquiry and specification stage than has been evident for more than three years," he said.

Buoyant signs, he said, are "rent increases, shortage of desirable living facilities, an estimated 1,500,000 marriages in the last five years, liberal and long-term FHA financing, lower real estate taxes and a general marking up of properties held by large insurance companies."

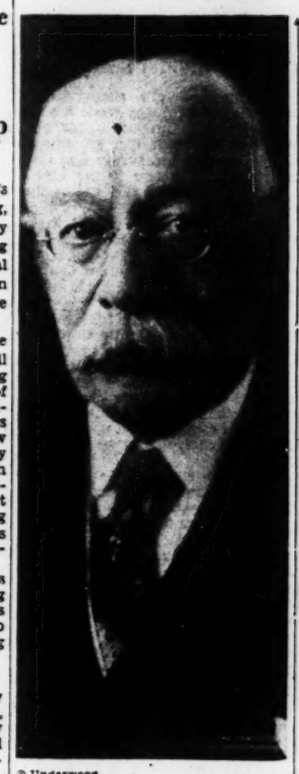
The figures upon which Mr. Craig based his statements were presented in the form of a survey by Robert D. Steele, statistician. Mr. Steele queried building employers in 60 cities and got what he termed "heartening replies." Building expenditures in many of the cities climbed steadily from 1933 to 1935.

Chicago Conditions Typical

Chicago's climb appears typical. The first four months for each of the three years are recorded as follows: 1933, $479,900; 1934, $2,387,325; 1935, $4,039,641.

Among cities whose curve of building rose in a similar line are Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Louisville, Omaha and San Diego. Others, like New York City, dropped slightly in 1934 as compared with 1933, but rose to a new high in 1935. Pacific coast cities from Tacoma, Wash., to San Diego, Calif., tabulated their combined building reports for 1935 and found that they had reached a $10,000,000 goal, the highest total in three years.

New War on Crime Pushed by Hughes And the President



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George W. Wickersham
President of American Law Institute and Head of the Hoover Commission That Surveyed Crime, Its Causes and Enforcement

Roosevelt Proffers Aid in Whatever Steps Are Taken

Chief Justice Plans Court Co-ordination

Wickersham Deplores the Growing List of Federal Bureaus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—Backed by President Roosevelt, the American Law Institute approved today a report by a distinguished committee of lawyers and sociologists for a long-continuing and comprehensive study of the whole problem of crime in America.

This was the highlight of a session, which contained also an address by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes pointing to grave condition of congestion in federal courts in the southern district of New York, where Admiralty cases must wait three years for trial, and in the Southern District of California.

George W. Wickersham, president of the institute, excoriated the "unprecedented increase of bureaucracy in our Government" and proposed that the institute devote its attention to codifying the "enormous spawning of regulations entering into an infinite number of details of our national life, and imposing restrictions, obligations and duties, many of which are enforceable by criminal penalties."

Will Consume Decade

So vast is the project for at once codifying, modernizing and rewriting criminal law, together with an examination of the whole foundation upon which America's struggle with the criminal rests that it was computed a dozen years or more would be necessary to carry it to completion. The institute's approval of the Baker report was contingent upon the necessary funds being forthcoming from the Carnegie Foundation, or similar source.

Mr. Roosevelt, who supported the Attorney General's conference on crime last December, expressed eagerness for the great project in his letter published today, and announced his willingness to discuss this or other legal reform proposals with any committee which the institute should care to appoint.

Federal Courts to Unify

At the institute's meeting were a galaxy of famous jurists, lawyers and law-school professors, including besides the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cardozo, William D. Mitchell, former Attorney General, representatives from the Attorney General's office, and legal lights from all over the country.

Among the major events of the morning was announcement by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes of interest to the whole American legal profession that the Supreme Court had decided to begin at once the promulgation of uniform rules of procedure in federal courts as authorized by Congress last June, not only for common-law cases but for cases in equity and actions at law, and that the Court would shortly announce the appointment of an advisory committee to help carry through the work.

Report Was Unanimous

The report of the Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice was unanimous, Summarized by William Draper Lewis, director of the institute, the proposed study would include "not only the rules of substantive law and procedure, but also the organization and administration of courts and other agencies for the prevention, detection and prosecution of crime and delinquency as well as the treatment of offenders and delinquency including such matters as probation, detention, prison administration, parole and pardon."

The committee's report itself declares the study "involves a fundamental re-examination, not only of the legal, but of the pertinent extra-legal bases of the criminal law as well as its aims, administration and effectiveness in action."

End Sought Is Protection

Put in layman's English, what the proposed study would provide is a re-examination of the whole problem of dealing with crime in the United States. "The justifiable public concern in existing crime conditions" is specifically referred to.

"We believe," says the report at one point, "that the basic aim of the criminal law should be the protection of society. . . . The purpose to be carefully kept in mind throughout the work is to devise a code which shall best protect society."

Prior to the presentation of the report, the institute heard Mr. Wickersham, a former Attorney General under President Taft, give the "recent and unprecedented increase of bureaucracy in our Government" a tongue-lashing.

The Institute, Mr. Wickersham explained, was instituted to mitigate

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Liberia Mandate For Reich Denied By South Africans

Willingness to Give Back Southwest Africa Held More Likely

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9—Published reports that Premier J. B. M. Hertzog of the Union of South Africa had proposed that Germany should be given a mandate over Liberia were denied here.

The Monitor has been definitely informed that the idea of putting Liberia under German mandate has not been broached at the conference of Empire premiers now in session here in connection with the King's Jubilee.

General Hertzog himself could not be reached but others from South Africa who were questioned by the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Roosevelt's Power Policy Delineated In New York Cut

Ties In With Yardstick Program of Tennessee Valley Experiment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—The Federal Government and New York City have brought their protracted and dramatic joint efforts to force a reduction in the power rates charged them by private interests in the metropolis to a successful conclusion.

By wielding the big stick in the form of threats to build and operate government-owned power plants they have finally obtained from the Consolidated Gas Company a retroactive reduction in rates which cuts the Federal Government's power bill for the present year by $203,964 and the city's by $2,400,000.

A final agreement between the parties concerned was announced yesterday by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York. It involved both past due accounts for power and rates for the present and coming year.

Whether general reductions in power rates to the average private consumer will materialize is an entirely different question which is not involved in the present settlement.

Key Feature in Program

Lower power rates in New York City—to Federal and city governments—have constituted a key feature in the general Roosevelt power program. The aggressive attack on private power interests in this one sector of the broad power front is a carefully integrated part of the general campaign which includes the Tennessee Valley experiment, the bill now pending in Congress to eliminate power holding companies, and the general propaganda campaign to force down private power rates.

Of all President Roosevelt's many reform policies no other has been so consistently pursued as lower power rates. It has been almost a hobby since early Albany days as Governor of New York state. The broad ultimate objective appears to be general reductions in rates throughout the entire country, with the industry under rigid government control. That the President really wants government ownership is widely alleged by the opposition but stoutly denied in Roosevelt circles.

Experimental Laboratory

The Tennessee Valley experiment in government ownership is allegedly intended merely as a laboratory in which the Government will test out power costs and provide the public with accurate yardsticks by which to measure the propriety of the rates they pay in other sections of the country.

The holding company bill is designed to remove the alleged major obstacle to lower rates on the assumption that the holding company has milked the operating companies of the profits which might otherwise have gone into lower rates.

The New York City feature of the campaign has the double purpose of keeping public opinion aroused over the issue and providing the power interests with an example of the possible consequences to themselves if they continue to oppose Mr. Roosevelt in the achievement of his policies.

In line with this the controversy over the New York rates has been given all the publicity which the White House is able to confer.

French Colonies Draw Up Program For Strong Empire

Secrecy Attends Conference in Paris Similar to 'Ottawa' Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France's Imperial Conference closed here recently after elaborating a precise program for welding the French Empire into a single self-contained economic unit and setting up a permanent committee for carrying this program into effect.

Particular significance is attached to the results of this French "Ottawa" in view of the fact that negotiations with the United States for a commercial treaty are expected to begin soon.

Four months' quiet and continuous conclave in a sheltered spot on the edge of Paris culminated in complete agreement between the representatives of France's colonial possessions

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Lotteries Flout Closed Frontiers

Promoters Pour Flood of Tickets Upon England and United States

Gambling—Who Wins?
Sixth of 12 Articles

By Harlan Trott
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Organized gambling is coming out of exile, and the siege guns of national lotteries are helping to clear the way. They sweep the entire populations of at least 30 countries with periodic salvos of ticket sales and drawings.

Today England, the United States and Japan are the only leading countries which forbid lotteries, but both in Britain and America foreign lottery tickets are sold extensively, despite rigid state restrictions.

Two years ago France revived the state lottery, banished for nearly a century. On Sept. 20, 1933 tickets went on sale in post offices, banks and government tobacco shops, and in less than an hour the whole issue of 2,000,000 certificates had been sold at 100 francs each.

Full Sale in Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico last year launched a government lottery which sells out its quota of tickets every fortnight. Early this year, Gov. Blanton Winship recommended that the Legislature increase the number of drawings; that prize money be increased from 50 to 65 per cent of the total contributions, and that the price of tickets be reduced and the number increased in order to satisfy the public demand.

A little more than a year ago Iceland set up its first state lottery. Late in 1931, New South Wales legalized lotteries. On the day the Government hung out its sign, the waiting line at the ticket office measured half a mile.

Even socialistic Russia has capitulated to the lottery siege. In 1923, it decreed all lotteries to be illegal. But the mirage of easy money hovered tantalizingly over the shaky economic setup of its first Five-Year Plan. The lusty exponent of the share-and-share-alike doctrine of social freedom yielded to the extent of reviving lotteries in certain forms for charity and the government treasury.

State lotteries are held fortnightly in Spain. Forty per cent of the receipts are set apart for prize money. The balance goes to the Government, which allots a certain share to charity. The first prize may range from $20,000 at one of the fortnightly drawings to $2,000,000 in a special lottery just before Christmas. Winners are selected by an elaborate machine in which a numbered ball represents each ticket. The day of the drawing is a gloomy one for the thousands of persistent losers.

The Italian Government lottery yields $44,000,000 in national revenue annually. The state distributes $500,000 a week in prizes.

Lotteries are Germany's biggest outlet for public gambling. One of the most popular is conducted for the winter relief project. Tickets cost 20 cents and they are sold in the streets. They offer the chance (a very remote one) of winning $2000 as well as a chance to participate in a drawing taking place at a later date. Lottery tickets on other public charities are sold by the millions throughout every year.

The siege guns are trained on England and the United States. Per-

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Sweepstake Sellers Indicted in New York

By the Associated Press

New York, May 9

CHARGED with being among the chief distributors in this country of Irish sweepstakes tickets, Oscar Stevenson, 70, and his son, Lincoln, 39, both of New York City, were indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy and violation of the federal lottery statutes.

The defendants were charged specifically with mailing a circular last March 27 to Sulser brothers of Philadelphia, which pictured the riches possible through sweepstakes tickets.

Fraud and Corruption Led American States in Past To Banish System

Too Much 'Come' in 'Welcome'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 9—"Wearie Willie," who today is known also by the slightly more dignified title of "transient," with no allusion to the fact that he is penniless, is the cause for concern in California. It happens that there are many people here who fear that he may settle in such numbers as to alter political sentiment in a manner which they do not regard as best for the State.

Not only that, but he contributes to the specter of mounting relief costs, and thus of taxes. This bogey rears in an especially menacing manner. That it is menacing depends, of course, upon one's point of view; but these two factors nevertheless have done a lot to rub out the welcome sign that California might otherwise suspend over her door.

Such an attitude is seen in the current tourist advertisements. While these entice the man with a bank roll, they advise all others to avoid southern California. But it seems that even so such a double-edged appeal cannot avoid hitting the mark.

Forty thousand transients are said to be enjoying the spring season in California, and reinforcements arrive daily. Drought and dust storms have an immediate effect in drawing them; they are literally blown westward across the plains and settle down comfortably across the Sierras. From 700 to 1000 single men and from 200 to 300 boys arrive in Los Angeles each week, according to official reports, and to these are added from 400 to 700 families a month.

Wallace Sees Economic Future Based on Sermon on the Mount

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—Economists of two nations philosophized on economics and politics here yesterday and the result was a refreshing emphasis on the purely spiritual basis of all things economic.

In fact, Henry A. Wallace, U. S. Agriculture Secretary, carried his interpretation beyond material bounds, declaring that "I believe the time will come when the Sermon on the Mount will be good economics."

"We are now coming of age," said Mr. Wallace, after characterizing the philosophy of the 19th century as an emphasis on individualism and the complete independence of the material world from outside forces. "The world has filled up. These notions that have guided us are definitely a metaphysic—an attitude. It has been desirable in many ways, but the science and economics of the 19th century are both essentially false from the standpoint of the inmost reality."

In his broad-toned lecture before two sessions of the class in contemporary thought at Northwestern University, Mr. Wallace the philosopher, confessed that " a large part of the science and economics being taught today will eventually be proved false."

The philosophy of the old order, Mr. Wallace said, had its start in the Protestant Reformation, when men "came to grips with that inmost reality called God in their own individual right." They felt, he said, that they could express reverence for God in their daily work. This spiritual emphasis to the individual remains, he noted, but has been transferred to the economic field, with the spiritual part lost.

The other philosopher was Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England, British railroad magnate, and, in the words of Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, a "practical" economist. Sir Josiah, cautiously avoiding direct criticism of the New Deal in a speech before the Economic Club, pointed out that "the thing is unsafe which people think is unsafe."

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Relief Farm for Boston Urged

Conn. Valley Plan Is in Doubt

Tunnel Loss Is $3000 a Week

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was also asserted that such a survey would require a year's time. That is the rub. Backers of the project, which would affect New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, as well as Connecticut, were hopeful that the need for the project would appeal to President Roosevelt and influence him to spend some of his big $4,880,000,000 on it. But observers today felt that a year's survey before construction could begin decidedly would not encourage federal approbation.

Tunnel—Losses Reported At About $3000 a Week

Boston's $19,000,000 Sumner Tunnel—third longest vehicular tunnel in the world—is, after 44 weeks of operation, nearly $500,000 in the red. It is losing at the rate of about $3000 a week, despite weekly collections averaging better than $18,000.

These figures were revealed today by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. He pointed out that it costs approximately $21,980 a week to operate the tunnel.

If the original 25-cent rate had been maintained instead of the present 15-cent charge per car, and if the volume had remained at its present level, the tunnel would have taken in $30,213 last week—a $7000 net profit.

But observers were quick to note that the deficit is now running much less than it did before the rate reduction went into effect. At that time it was one of the city's worst "White Elephants," for a time losing almost $40,000 a month. Marking of streets to direct traffic through the underwater tube joining Boston and East Boston, abandonment of bridges and ferries, and reducing the rates have all contributed to narrowing the gap between profit and loss on this city convenience.

Rates—Curley Tells Of ERA Utilities Survey

Governor Curley's sliding scale system of utility rates needs a survey of utility properties for revaluation before it can get under way. Today such a survey was announced, with a bow to the NRA.

Such a survey would ordinarily cost $1,000,000.

The State could ill afford that. By using ERA workers, however, the cost will be brought down to $100,000. Thus did Governor Curley announce the first tangible step in his new plan.

Having obtained the true valuation of utility property, which utility reformers have declared is now far too high, the Governor will be able to establish an equitable rate base upon which to operate the sliding scale system. The rate base is the amount of capitalization upon which the utility companies may realize a profit.

Under the sliding scale plan the companies would be allowed to realize a larger profit when they provide lower rates for consumers.

Governor Curley coupled his announcement of the revaluation plan with a threat to the public utility companies that unless a sliding scale system is put into operation, the companies face confiscatory opposition from a number of cities and towns through establishments of municipal lighting plants.

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DRAKE'S CAKES
"Taste like mother's" say the men!

THAT LITTLE EXTRA
SOMETHING

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Insurance—New Motor Plan Favored and Opposed

Does Boston like the plan sponsored by Governor Curley for cutting compulsory insurance rates about 40 per cent?

Well, yes and no. Boston today wasn't quite sure. Some liked the lowered cost part of it, of course; but it seemed to many the scheme would leave them unprotected in just the cases where they need it most or cost them more in the long run. To others, the plan looked as if it only meant to unite features of the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law (the only one in the United States) with aspects of so-called "financial responsibility" systems now in use in several states. This latter plan does not force anyone to take out insurance unless he becomes involved in too many accidents.

The plan of Francis J. DeCelles, the new insurance commissioner, parallels this system in that it allows drivers to experience one minor accident before they are forced to show themselves financially able to pay for damage they might cause. Under his plan, licenses would be withdrawn from those unable to pay for damages incurred in the first accident.

This provision, William A. Thibodeau, counsel for the Automobile Legal Association, charged today wipes out the savings made in the compulsory insurance rate reductions.

It would, he asserted, force motorists to pay for two insurance policies—one to cover against serious accidents (all that the Curley-sponsored plan would require before the driver had been involved in a mishap) and another to cover against minor troubles. The combined cost of these two, he believes, would be more than the present compulsory rate.

So Massachusetts motorists are now confronted with two opposing views of the question. Governor Curley and Commissioner DeCelles would cut rates and force careless drivers to pay for their irresponsibility or get off the highways. Mr. Thibodeau says it won't work.

* * *

Going into another phase of the question, Mr. Thibodeau offered his own solution for the compulsory law rates. The law is chiefly weakened, he said, by its provisions that guest occupants of cars can sue drivers guilty of negligent or improper driving. Mr. Thibodeau recommends removing all coverage for such occupants, except in cases where the driver of the other machine is convicted of gross, unwanton negligence.

In this way, he pointed out, occupants would take almost complete responsibility for riding with any driver. Such a provision, he said, would relieve insurance companies of some 34,000 cases yearly, and make the present law workable and much cheaper for drivers.

Senate—It Passes the $5,000,000 Relief Bill

The Senate today commpleted its gesture of spending $5,000,000 it doesn't have by passing on to final reading a measure designed to give relief to home owners and others not eligible for the regular ERA benefits.

Until today State House observers were of the opinion that the Senate was only indulging in some good natured fun in preceding to approve the measure, especially without at the same time providing some source of revenue for paying for it. But today the Senate showed it was in earnest by passing the measure, albeit only 15 of the 40 solons voted.

The bill was supported by Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton, who asserted the people he sought to help "couldn't eat their houses." It now goes to the House for action.

Market—Farmers Plan For Cambridge Location

There is one story in Boston these days that has the attention of most housewives. It concerns that big market some 200 farmers have promised to build in West Cambridge. Today came word their plans are progressing. They expect to have some stalls up and business under way in early July.

These farmers became dissatisfied with conditions in Boston's historic Faneuil Hall market. They said that many women, going shopping in their automobiles, couldn't conveniently drive or park near the old market. In addition, they said they had trouble getting their own produce into the stalls through the dense traffic.

So they met in Lexington Town Hall on April 27 and took an option on 30 acres on West Concord Street in West Cambridge. Plenty of parking space combined with fresh foods of high quality was promised Boston and suburban shoppers.

When Mayor Mansfield and other city officials and Faneuil Hall market authorities heard about the plan they promptly objected.

Not only did they want to preserve the historic associations of Boston's famous old market place, but they didn't want to lose the business and taxes for the city. The Boston City Council started talking about plans for improving conditions for farmers at Faneuil Hall. They were met in this move, however, by the Cambridge Council which body promptly started looking into the legality of giving the new market place freedom from taxes for a couple of years.

Goodwin—Three More Registering Offices Urged

Some 70,000 motorists were cheered today as Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, asked the Senate Ways and Means Committee to establish motorists' registration offices in Haverhill, Waltham and Malden.

Automobile owners in these towns are now forced to go to points rather far from their homes, or come to Boston, for their registration. This means inconvenience for the 70,000 drivers who live in the three cities. Mr. Goodwin said the added offices would cost $14,000 yearly.

Trade—Incoming Canadian Maple Sugar Stuns Vermont

The old, old story of low cost of production and low tariff duties which allow foreign producers to undersell the home market, was being read in bold face type in Boston today.

When a shipload of 30,000 pounds of Canadian maple sirup came into Boston today Vermont — the sirup state — figuratively groaned. Strangely enough the Federal Government smiled. Why? Because it took in $18,000 in customs duties. But Vermont lost many times that in sales.

Customs House Tower observers have seen this happening day after day, not only with sirup but with Japanese cotton and Canadian potatoes as well, they declare. Low tariffs allow the outsider who produces more cheaply to undersell the shrewd Yankee.

An Aroostook country potato man said today: "New England is being forced to wake up to the fact that the traditional trade supremacy of the Yankee is no longer. We're being challenged and it's time we either get lower production costs or raise the tariffs to maintain what we have." Cotton and maple-sugar men echoed his words.

Fin Com—Senate Refuses To Approve Abolishment

It was a very busy afternoon for the state Senate today. It concurred with previous House action in refusing to approve abolishment of the Boston Finance Commission; it also joined the House in throwing out several measures providing for run-off Mayoralty primaries in Boston; and it blocked all 1935 Massachusetts road building—except that done by the Federal Government.

In fact, so much did it accomplish that along about 2:30 James G. Moran, president of the Senate, said he thought the Legislature could wind things up before August.

Gloucester—State Help On Dredging Plan Sought

Gloucester residents today sought another basket for some of their eggs of hope for the dredging of Smith's Cove. Representatives of the fishing center appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today asking for a $30,000 state contribution to the $100,000 required for the work.

In addition to dredging the silt piled in the cove by tides, Gloucester wants to build a dike and sluice way which will prevent future deposits. The channel is now so obstructed as to interfere with fishing and pleasure craft, it is claimed.

Previously, the city, through Governor Curley, had made application to the Federal Government to have the work done as a relief project. Today's action was viewed as being supplementary in case Washington fails to act on the pending request.

Jury—Fee Proposal Bill Is Before Legislature

With the new Suffolk County jury pooling system in effect less than a week, the legislative committee on the judiciary today favorably reported out another Superior Court jury innovation. The measure, which must pass House and Senate vote, provides that the side asking for a jury trial in Superior Court must pay a $10 fee.

Purpose of the bill is to reduce the number of requests for jury trials, which now cost the State $500 a day, and decrease the court congestion resulting from delays caused by selecting jurors. It is advocated by Representative Martin Hays, Boston.

Bridges—New Hampshire Governor Calls for Funds

New Hampshire needs in additional $500,000 by the end of June, Gov. H. Styles Bridges told the Legislature today in a special message, "or the final 1934-35 ledger figure will be in red."

He pleaded for new and additional sources of revenue and warned that an actual deficit of $500,000 faced the State at the end of its fiscal year if these new sources were not provided.

Governor Curley signed his new budget only yesterday. Like Governor Bridges, he applied for an additional $500,000 from the Legislature, which was granted. But Governor Bridges may have to wait, it was stated today, until the Legislature finds some new sources of revenue. His influence at the New Hampshire State House is not considered as potent as is Mr. Curley's on Beacon Hill.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

590kc-WBZ-508m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1250kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00 Monitor Views News..	"The Mail Bag"..	Baseball game.....	Cleveland music...
6:15 "Woolley the Moth"	Mandolin group...	Male quartet.....	Vera Van, songs...
6:30 "The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Jack Armstrong".	"Now and Then"...
6:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Studio recital....	Soloist; organ....	"Dick Tracy".....
7:00 Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler....	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
7:15 "The Story Man".....	Features; news....	Soloist; scores....	"Bobby Benson"...
7:30 News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	Minute Men talk..	Russian orchestra
7:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Piano duo; soloist	State House talk..	and chorus.....
8:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	Leo Reisman and	Just Entertainment	News Service.....
8:15 "Tony and Gus".....	his orchestra....	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes"; so-
8:30 Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	loists; orchestra.
8:45 "Jimmie Allen".....	"Easy Aces" sketch	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams and
9:00 Damrosch Fellowship	Vallee Varieties;	"Melody Limited",	his orchestra....
9:15 Award, Deems Tay-	Fay Wray; Tom	"Romances"; read'g	Popular law talk..
9:30 lor; Frank Black's	Howard; Herman	"Freddie Rich En-	Mixed quartet.....
9:45 concert orchestra....	Wasserman	tertains"; variety	Talk on art .....
10:00 Death Valley Days;	Show Boat Hour;	Casa Loma Orch.;	La Paradis Orch...
10:15 dramatic sketch ...	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist	Organ recital ....
10:30 Mexican Orchestra...	soloists; sk it;	Fred Waring and	News Service.....
10:45 Addresses, Daniel C.	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	Crusaders talk....
11:00 Roper, Walter Head...	Paul Whiteman's	ians; vocal solo-	Perley Stevens &
11:15 "Frank and Phil".....	Music Hall; Lou	ists; glee clubs...	his orchestra.....
11:30 "Security and Capi-	Holtz; Helen Jep-	Spotlight Revue...	Heidt's Brigadiers:
11:45 talism," speakers....	son; soloists	Musical Rhymester	soloists; orchestra
11:00 Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; sports..	News Service.....	Mal Hallet and
11:15 Stern Orchestra.....	NBC organist.....	Williams Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30 Ray Delaporte and	Address, Harry L.	Art Jarrett and	Ralph Bennett and
11:45 his orchestra.....	Hopkins	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading of network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band concert, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:00 WBZ, National Forensic League fifth annual speech tournament.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; conservation day program.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, Durrell String Quartet recital.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party; cooking talk; soloists; piano team.
3:00 WBZ, "The Silver Flute," network dramatic sketch.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Chicago baseball game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:45 WAAB, Presidential reception to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and expedition.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, College Prom: Ruth Etting; "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; male quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; Dick Powell; soloists; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Uso and Enjoyment of Tapestry in 14th and 15th Centuries," Gertrude Townsend, Boston Museum talk.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Pick and Pat in One-Night Stands"; soloist; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, First Nighter sketch, with Mme. Schumann-Heink.
10:00 WAAB, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Stuart Allen, soloist.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; popular orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, WAAB, National Geographic Society reception to Rear Admiral Byrd and expedition.
11:00 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, National Federation of Music Clubs recital; speaker.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness; Friday probably showers; cooler late Friday afternoon; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by showers late tonight or Friday; slightly warmer in the interior tonight; cooler Friday night.

All Other New England States: Showers late tonight and Friday; warmer tonight, cooler Friday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh, and shifting to westerly Friday; overcast weather with showers beginning late tonight or Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	59	Minneapolis	46	62
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	60	68	New York	54	66
Denver	44	50	Norfolk, Va.	60	80
Helena, Mont.	32	56	Philadelphia	54	66
Jacksonville	74	86	St. Louis	62	78
Kansas City	50	76	San Francisco	52	58
Los Angeles	56	66	Washington	54	72
Miami, Fla.	80	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time May 9.
B—Maximum May 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:24 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Friday, 5:38 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

* * *

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 68 degrees above zero; minimum 44 above.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Italian Fiesta Night, Myrna Sharlow, soloist, 8:30.

Marcia Reale Italiana ..... Cabelli
"Napoli," from the Suite, "Impressions of Italy" ..... Charpentier
Serenade for Strings and Harp..Toselli
"Italia," Rhapsody ..... Casella
Ballet of the Hours from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Aria, "Pace, pace, mio dio," from "La Forza del Destino" ..... Verdi
Soloist—Myrna Sharlow
"Pini di Roma," Symphonic Poem. Respighi
Tarentella ..... Jacchia
(Dancers with Orchestra)
Fantasia, "Cavelleria Rusticana." Mascagni
Dance of the Camorristi from "The Jewels of the Madonna". Wolf-Ferrari

Theaters

"PARADE" (Colonial). Theatre Guild's first venture into the revue field, with Jimmy Savo. Mainly satire on current conditions. 8:15.

Movies

FENWAY—Jackie Cooper as a military school cadet in "Dinky," with Mary Astor and Roger Pryor. Fenway, 1:15, 3:50, 6:30, 9. Paramount, 10:37 a. m., 1:08, 3:20, 6:10, 8:41. "It's a Small World," with Spencer Tracy, Wendy Barrie and Raymond Walburn.

EXETER—Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe as "sand hogs" in "Under Pressure." 2:15, 8, 7:50. "Society Doctor."

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," 1:40, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. New shorts for 7th week: "Souvenirs of Naples." "Roots of Plants."

KEITH'S—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Elsa Lanchester as the author, the wife of the poet Shelley, and also as the first home-made woman. Boris Karloff as the monster. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Preview of "The Informer" at 10.

ORPHEUM—"Reckless." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Cardinal Richelieu," with George Arliss.

STRAND — "Sequoia," 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "One Exciting Adventure." "The March of Time." Popeye in "Dance Contest."

STATE—"Baby Face Harrington," with Charles Butterworth and Una Merkel. 11:36 a. m., 2:30, 5:05, 7:50, 10:35. "Let's Live Tonight," with Lilian Harvey and Tullio Carminati singing in Riviera settings. Tomorrow: "Mark of the Vampire."

METROPOLITAN—"G-Men," with James Cagney as a Department of Justice agent fighting gangsters. 11:20 a. m., 2:04, 4:50, 7:42, 10:26. Stage: Isham Jones's orchestra. Tomorrow: "The Devil Is a Woman."

MODERN—"Black Fury," with Paul Muni leading striking coal miners. 10:10 a. m., 1, 2:50, 6:35, 9:25. Joan Blondell in "Traveling Saleslady."

BOSTON—"The Lost City," serial style melodrama. 11:38 a. m., 2:15, 4:53, 7:30, 10:06. "The Nut Farm," comedy of movie making. 10:22, 12:59, 3:36, 6:12, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Bride of Frankenstein."

TREMONT—John Barrymore in "20th Century," and John Boles in "Bottoms Up." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "West Point of the Air," with Wallace Beery. 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Shadow of Doubt."

UPTOWN — "Roberta." 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Private Worlds."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Little Friend." 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Strange Wives."

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA — Thomas Gardner School, Brentwood and Athol Streets, Allston, 8.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—ERA Civic Chorus and Civic Orchestra. Free concert. Tickets on application at branch libraries. 8.

Other Events

"TIME GOES BY" — A revue with scenes from the stone age, the middle ages, the industrial revolution period, the present day and the hoped-for future. Presented by the Industrial Girls of the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon St., 8.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY — Jasper Marsh, president of the Danvers Historical Society, speaks on "John Marsh, Pioneer on Six Frontiers." 128 Green St., Lynn, 8.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Saints and Symbols. 11 a. m.

GODKIN LECTURE—"The Liberal Tradition," by Lewis Williams Douglas. New Lecture Hall, 4:30.

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What's Going On In the Arts

Pops Jubilee

BEGINNING the fiftieth season of Pop concerts, the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night played a well-arranged program of music for a crowded and jubilant house. The anniversary was marked by discreet decorative gestures. A large bowl of hydrangeas partly concealed Mr. Fiedler's dais, and the number "50" was traced in laurel across the organ pipes. Otherwise Symphony Hall presented the usual Maytime aspect, based on Mr. Jones's green and gold color scheme.

Mr. Fiedler did not rely wholly on the festival occasion for the special interest of the evening. He included in his program several unfamiliar items, one of which, Dmitri Shostakovitch's Suite from his Ballet, "The Bolt," was given its first American performance. This was also the first hearing of any of his work in Boston.

The young Soviet composer has made quite a stir in the world with his opera, "Lady Macbeth of Msensk." This suite is consistent in style with that remarkable opus. Shostakovitch is not so revolutionary a composer as might be expected. His music is soundly based on classical models. He is in a direct line of descent from Tchaikovsky, whose Fourth Symphony is vividly recalled by the Introduction of this suite. His scholarship is shown also by a fugal passage in the woodwind, just as he gave evidence of the same skill in a chorus in "Lady Macbeth."

Above all, Shostakovitch has a sense of humor, a very broad, earthy, impudent sense of humor. It is best displayed in the Polka of this Suite, an amusing piece of raillery, which, it may be, pokes fun (in the ballet) at the bourgeoisie. Shostakovitch's melodic gift is not very striking, but his mastery of the orchestra is complete and he shows inventive power in his composition. This suite, which was well received, will make an admirable addition to the Pops repertory.

The other unfamiliar pieces—although the names attached to them were better known until last year—were more conventional and less interesting. Messager's Suite from his Ballet, "The Two Pigeons," contains some pretty tunes, and the movement entitled "The Fair Day," from Sir Hamilton Harty's "Irish" Symphony, makes use of familiar Irish melodies. Otherwise the program was made up of familiar items from Wagner, Tchaikovsky, Goldmark, Bolzoni, Johann Strauss and, for nod toward the popular theater, excerpts from "Anything Goes."

Mr. Fiedler has grown in penetration and authority as a conductor. The performances he secured last night were excellent. A rebeginning of happy augury.

L. A. S.

Russian Club

TWO men notable in the teaching as well as the painting world of Boston and Cambridge are exhibiting at the Russian Club, 32 Kirkland Street, Cambridge. They are Charles Hopkinson and Alexandre Iacovleff.

We may sound a note of protest concerning the few opportunities we of Boston have had to see the latter's work. Mr. Iacovleff has been teaching at the Boston Museum School for two seasons. It seems that in that stretch of time the community, which obviously is greatly interested in his work, should have had a more comfortable opportunity to see his pictures. Artists, for reasons of their own, may prefer to make legends of themselves, but teachers should not. Our curiosity, we must add, has not been diminished by our resentment. We attained the reaches of 33 Kirkland Street, where we could see a handful of Mr. Iacovleff's pictures in poor light. It was worth the effort.

There are some attractive aquatic sketches of fish and undersea vegetation. The subjects are painted in a free, illusory manner indicating the movement and sinuousness of the forms rather than the actual shapes. Some panels treat similar subjects with fantasy added. Nassau is the most recent source of subject matter and it seems to have provoked a free, flowing performance with the brush which we have not noted before in the artist's work. There are besides, some figures painted with conformance to classical canons of grace and simplicity. The artist is best known hereabouts as a highly gifted ethnographer. One of the eastern portraits of a native drawn in sanguine is also on view.

Charles Hopkinson for his enterprise and energetic depictions is one of the most notable of aquarellists. There is invariably a fresh, pioneering spirit in his work. His water colors are exhilaratingly free of the excess which stuffs the pictures of most of his contemporaries hereabouts. He paints the sun, dazzling with light, jutting boulders, the cool blue sea. His approach is more youthful than that of some painters half his age.

D. A.

"Albany's Lighted Tower"

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Maine Prepares for Summer; New Scenic Highway Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, May 9—Warmer weather in neighboring states and the breaking of pond and river ice in Maine has turned the Pine Tree State's thoughts again to one of its newer and more lucrative industries, namely serving as "vacation-land" for hosts of visitors. Air lines, railroads, the State Legislature and the weather bureau combined this week to intensify Maine's 1935 appeal to tourists.

If one really enjoys sunshine, then come to Maine. So says the Portland weather bureau in claiming that Maine has one of the most delightful climates of any section of the United States. In an average year the sun shines in Maine fully 58 per cent of the time. This is better than Boston, Kansas City, Seattle, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans and Cleveland.

Another type of welcome was extended visitors this week when hearings were held by the State Highway Commission on proposed routes of a great Maine scenic highway. Such a road has been advised by the State Legislature, and a new highway is said to offer irresistible appeal to visitors. The route favored by many would furnish an alternative for the Atlantic Highway, or Route No. 1, which carries an estimated 10,000 cars a week during the summer vacation period. It is believed that only the building of a few bridges is required to so utilize existing highways that traffic can be split and the scenic coastal beauties of York and Cumberland counties brought within the range of tourists.

Proponents ask that the road follow the coast as much as possible, and that bridges be constructed across the Saco River at a point near Biddeford Pool and across the Scarboro River at a point between Pine Point and three miles back of Prout's Neck in Scarboro.

It has been pointed out that there is no through route along the coast because of lack of bridges.

The route suggested would be through Biddeford, Saco, Kennebunk, Old Orchard Beach, Scarboro, Cape Elisabeth and Portland.

* * *

The airplane's contribution to the preparations being made to welcome visitors this year is construction of a new airport at Houlton. When the line is put into operation, this first city of Aroostook County will only be 3½ hours from Boston. It is expected that the air fare will closely compete with present rail tariffs.

* * *

Political tongues were busy in Maine this week pointing out the possible changes on the Supreme Court bench. It is generally understood around the State that Justice Charles J. Dunn of Orono will succeed Chief Justice William R. Pattangall when he retires in July. His promotion will increase the Superior Court vacancies to two. One is likely to be filled by Frank T. Powers, Lewiston, and the other by Arthur Chapman of Portland. Announcement of their appointments is expected to come from Gov. Louis J. Brann.

* * *

Will Governor Brann run for a third term as Maine's chief executive? That question was interesting political observers here this week. If he does he will be the second Governor since 1880—when biennial elections were adopted—to run more than twice. In 1920, Gov. Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls tried it, but was defeated in the primaries.

Friends of Governor Brann are known to be urging him to make the race again. They believe his popularity is increasing all the time.

Child Labor Bill Beaten

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9 (AP)—The South Carolina House yesterday killed without a record vote a joint resolution proposing ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution after approximately two minutes of debate.

BLUE LABEL
• KETCHUP •

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French Colonies Plan Program To Weld Together Great Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

on a plan for co-ordinating production and canalizing trade between the French metropolis and the various parts of the empire. To assure that this plan will be put into effect, the French Government has announced its intention of "perpetuating" the Imperial Conference. It is to be convoked periodically at short intervals, and will constitute a sort of "Grand Economic Council" of imperial forces.

Details Held Back

The secrecy with which the Conference was conducted still continues to apply, to some extent, for full details of the production accord are not yet available. It is announced, however, that specific projects have been prepared, often in the form of bills for submission to Parliament, "a veritable code" of measures designed to co-ordinate production and consumption within the bounds of "Greater France."

Special attention was given to agriculture, for it was to a large extent the unhappy plight of the farmers both in France and overseas which forced the calling of the conference, to seek some effective form of relief. Far-reaching protection of French Empire agricultural products was recommended by the Conference in the form of preferential tariffs and import quota restrictions. This proposed system of colonial preference, more complete and intensive than the existing arrangement, would apply in particular, it is understood, to wheat, rice, coffee, lead, salt and textiles; definite agreements are stated to have been reached between the producers of these items as well as a number of others, in France itself and the colonies.

Colonial PWA

A vast program of colonial equipment, calling for the expenditure of over 11,000,000,000 francs, was elaborated by the public works committee of the Conference. A bill has been submitted to the Government providing for the establishment of a "National Fund of Public Works For Overseas France," charged with financing the building program over a period of 15 years. The work envisaged includes principally transportation and public health projects, the improvement of ports, the drainage and reclamation of land, irrigation in North Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Indo-China and other parts of the French Empire.

In contrast to the unobtrusive activity of the Conference for over four months, its closing session was a grandiose tribute to France's far-flung Empire.

Louis Rollin, French Minister of Colonies, characterized the Paris Conference as "an event unique in French history, uniting for the first time representatives of Metropolitan France and delegates from Algiers, from the colonies, from the mandated countries, including many native chieftains." Speaking frankly of the problem of French economy, M. Rollin asserted that he "saw no salvation for France except in the development and tightening of its economic connections with overseas empire.

"The problem for us is very simple: we have lost millions of customers in our former markets, we must therefore find them again among the 60,000,000 inhabitants of our immense empire. We must—and this has been the goal of the Conference—establish the economic duty of France as a whole. In doing this we at the same time are strengthening the moral unity of France, since there will only be prosperity for metropolitan France in the degree that it builds up the purchasing power of the natives, bettering their material and moral situation and giving them new causes of attachment and devotion to the mother country."

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Brattleboro Exempts Industry From Tax

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 9 (AP)—At a special town meeting last night, it was voted unanimously to give tax exemption for five years to the Templeton Wood Products Company of Templeton, Mass., which has just bought a factory building here. The special town meeting lasted only five minutes.

Statues Honor Famed Abolitionist

John Brown's anniversary is marked by tributes paid to his services. New England is linked to emigrants' aid.

Two statues were dedicated today—one in Kansas, the other in New York State—to the memory of John Brown, famed Abolitionist, who after a raid on the Government arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., 75 years ago, was convicted and hanged, but nevertheless revered as "a martyr to the cause of freeing the American slave."

Not only did North Elba, N. Y., and Osawatomie, Kan., dedicate statues on the 135th anniversary of the man whose grave is in the little Adirondack town and who fought for the slaves in the Kansas town, but certain New Englanders sat back today to recollect their connection with the great Abolitionist.

Although New England is a long way from Kansas, where John Brown held forth before the historical raid, nevertheless John Brown and New England are closely linked.

Financed Emigrant Aid

The first link between the two is the friendship of John Brown with Amos A. Lawrence, father of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, retired Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts. The second link is also connected with Amos Lawrence as he financed the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Association which migrated to Kansas, set up the town of Lawrence—named after Bishop Lawrence's father—and fought to make the then new State of Kansas free from slavery. This was in 1857.

Bishop Lawrence, in an interview today, denied a popular story that his father had financed John Brown's raids by sending rifles and ammunition. He did admit that his father was fond of John Brown and admired him as an "honest fanatic."

"My father did not aid John Brown's escapades in Kansas, as he did not agree with Brown's methods—and they were violent ones—in freeing the slaves," Bishop Lawrence said. "But my father sent money and aided in building a house for John Brown's widow and children after he had been hanged following the Harper's Ferry trial."

Lawrence Diary Quoted

In a book written by Bishop Lawrence about his father, "Life of Amos A. Lawrence," the Bishop quoted his father's diary entries about John Brown.

Amos Lawrence said: "Captain John Brown, the old partisan hero of Kansas warfare, came to see me. I had a long talk with him. He is a calm, temperate and pious man, but when roused he is a dreadful foe."

On May 28, 1859 Amos Lawrence recorded in his journal, "Captain John Brown of Osawatomie called to see me today with one of his rangers. He has been stealing Negroes and running them off from Missouri. He has a monomania on that subject, I think, and would be hanged if he were taken in a slave state.

"He has allowed his beard to grow since I saw him last, which changes his appearance entirely, as it is almost white and very long."

Immediately after Brown was convicted Amos Lawrence wrote: "Old Brown was convicted. He made a speech worthy of the best of early but considering that three persons were killed by his party, I do not see how he can escape death even had the occurrence been in a free state.

"He will be lauded by the abolitionists as a martyred hero, and he does resemble that. His death will hasten the removal of slaves from Virginia."

On Oct. 3, 1859, John Brown was hanged, and Amos Lawrence made this entry: "Old Brown hanged today with great ceremony. He died grandly. But nevertheless must be called a fanatic."

Remembers Brown's Call

Bishop Lawrence said today that although he was a small boy at the time John Brown called on his father, he remembered one call, but not clearly. He was impressed, he said, by his father's great liking for John Brown.

Today in the little town of North Elba, on the original site of the old Brown homestead where his grave is located, Negroes from many states will gather to see the unveiling of reformers. I admire the old man; the statue of John Brown with his arm around a small Negro boy.

One of the most prominent people in today's North Elba dedication will be Lyman Eppes, 87-year-old Negro, who sang a hymn at the funeral services at that spot in 1859.

Out in Osawatomie, Kan., where a $6000 statue will be dedicated, many of Brown's relatives will assemble to pay tribute.

This statue was made possible by the Women's Relief Corps of Kansas and was set up in John Brown State Memorial Park, which was dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1910. The sculptor of this statue is George Fite Walters, an American now in Paris.

Joseph P. Pollia, Sculptor

Heroic Bronze Memorial to John Brown
Unveiled at Homestead at North Elba, N. Y. Fund Raised by Contributions of Negroes

Byrd and His Crew Near A Welcoming Capital

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—On the green-banked Potomac, below Washington, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his crew of antarctic adventurers, who have been away for two years, loafed along today toward a welcoming capital.

Ahead of schedule, they idled up the river while families of crew members gathered in Washington for the celebration tomorrow. Plans were being made for a welcome from President Roosevelt, a reception and a dinner.

Affairs Settled Clown's Way At Leaguers' 'Town Meeting'

"Switzerland has been granted naval parity with Bolivia, Japan given a free hand in the United States and Hitler awarded the City of New York," a figurative dispatch from the League of Nations Association told the Boston Newspapers today.

It was all the result of a farcical town meeting to settle world affairs which followed the regular annual meeting of the Association at the Boston University Women's Building yesterday. Association members played the part of diplomats and dictators. The audience was delighted.

The first item was the question of naval parity between Switzerland and Bolivia. Two difficult questions were settled. These were the problems of how to get 50 ships to Switzerland and how to give Bolivia some water in which to float the 50 ships it was allotted.

Ships and Seas

Madame Will He Skeerer, of the Navy League, aided by Sir Facile Scaremoff, the Mystery Man of Europe, agreed that the 50 ships for both nations should be built plank by plank at Fall River. Then they would be shipped plank by plank to Lake Geneva where they would be assembled.

As to water for Bolivia, it was noted that Lake Titicaca, high in the Andes, was hardly large enough. Therefore it was recommended that Tomasello Brothers, Boston contractors, be sent into the Chaco to clear the swamps and build a lake. Then, it was hopefully stated, Paraguay might buy some ships as well, to continue the war.

This question settled, Japan then was voted a free hand in the United States under a new American "open door" policy—with Japan holding the key.

Said Mr. Milkorcocoa Tapioca, the smooth and suave Japanese representative to the League of Nations (Association)—"Your North American territory, nominally a part of the United States, and nominally ruled by the United States Government, has in fact been dominated by bands of bandit chiefs.

Order in America

"Chang Rettich of the Rhode Island Province, Chang Capone of the Province of Illinois, Chang Kai Legs Diamond of the New York Province, and many others have created intolerable conditions which cannot be called orderly government.

"Thus if of your own sovereign will you shall elect to become independent of yourselves, who are we in Japan not to stand by, ready to recognize your declaration of independence? Indeed, on every hand will you find Japanese ready to help you maintain the administrative integrity for which my country is so justly famous.

"Within a few years, you—like Manchoukuo—will become one of the best governed lands in the western hemisphere. You can rely upon Japan to be the defender of that hemisphere."

The Hon. Milkorcocoa Tapioca won the League of Nations (Association) with his conciliatory address and was applauded by diplomat and visitor alike, who apparently forgot that Japan had long since withdrawn from the League. But the noted journalist, William Ranoff Curst, rushed to the telephone to spread the threat of the "Yellow menace" from coast to coast.

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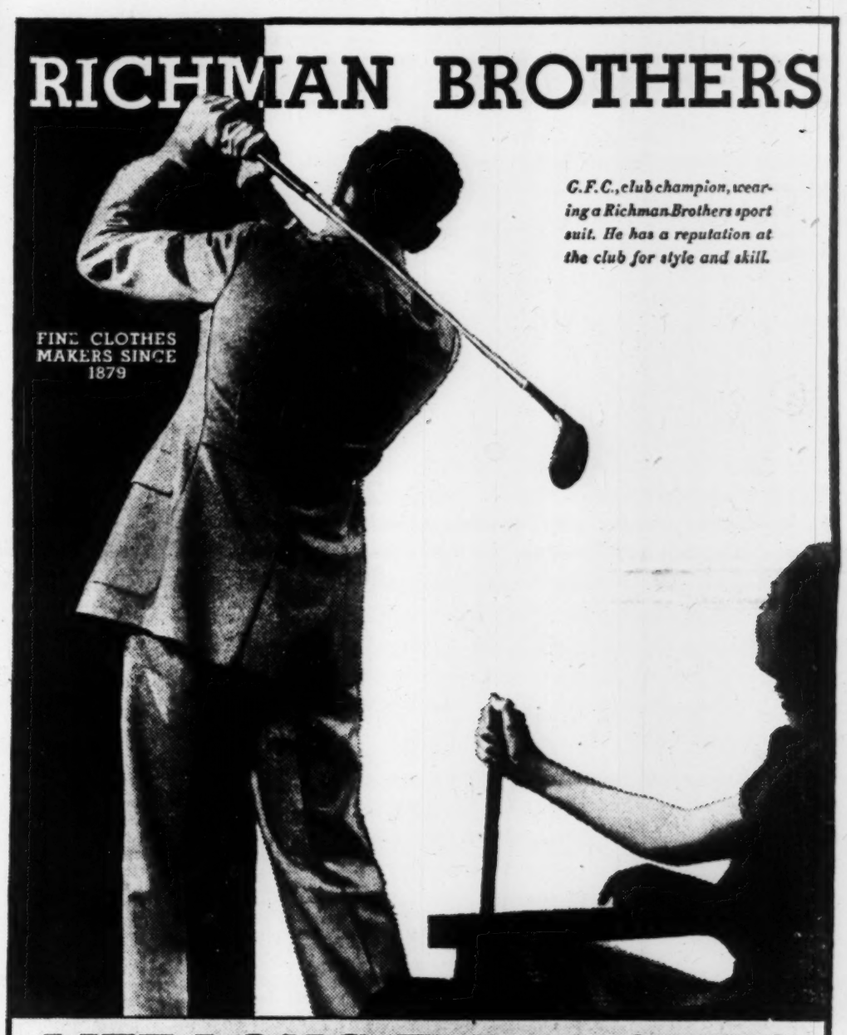

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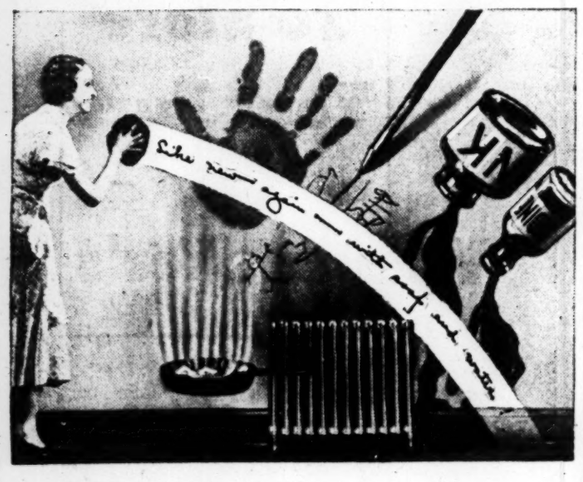

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Alleged Yale Prank Costs City $100 And Puzzles Park Board Engineers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (AP)—It's merely a matter of chipping—but it will cost someone $100.

A steeplejack went to work yesterday on the sheer face of East Rock, one of the two gaunt sentinels that guard entrances to this city, in an attempt to chisel off a painted monogram, "3Y5," for which the senior class at Yale is being blamed.

The white insignia appeared on the face of the 300-foot cliff overnight and left the townsfolk gaping with its suddenness.

Municipal park department officials did a little gaping too, and their wonder grew as they wrestled with the problem of how to clear the cliff—restore it to its natural beauty.

The figures and letter stand 15 feet high and are fully 30 feet above the ground. To paint them there in one night, even with the help of scaffolding and ladders was a unique engineering feat indeed, the park workers agreed, but it solved their vexing enigma not a whit.

So today a contracting company was awarded the job of chipping off the painted portions of the rock at a cost of $100. A plan to wash the figures away with water and then chemicals was deemed not feasible.

The Yale News has suggested that the cost of returning the rock face to its natural beauty should be assessed against the undergraduate body at the university, inasmuch as all signs point to members of that group as suspects.

Offering to co-operate to the fullest with the board in its search for the culprits, the Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale, wrote the joint board today that the incident had brought deep chagrin to himself and his colleagues at Yale.

"The fact that the Yale symbol was used," Dr. Angell wrote in his letter to Dean Henry S. Graves, president of the Park Commission, "conveys the impression that it was done by students of the university, even though persons outside the institution may have been responsible. The very possibility that someone connected with the institution may have been responsible for this act of vandalism makes us eager to do everything in our power to discover the perpetrator."

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*Actual experience of H. Backenheimer, of Washington, D. C.

Strong Faction in Puerto Rico Swings to American Statehood Instead of Full Independence

By Monitor Correspondent for Latin-American News

Puerto Rico's demand for sovereign rights has given way to a desire for American statehood, according to information arriving from San Juan, the capital. A legislative committee is reported about to embark for the United States to urge the granting of the island's not wholly surprising ambition.

Puerto Rico seemingly has made an about-face on its relationship with the United States, for only a few months ago Señor Luis Muñoz Marin, member of the island's Senate, forecast chaos unless independence was accorded his people. He declared that things had gone from bad to worse since the United States had taken management of the island away from Spain, and he charged that thousands of farmers had been turned into landless workers or beggars.

Reconstruction Plan

Firm in his belief that the Puerto Rican people wanted to become an independent nation, Senator Marin explained that statehood would bring about merely a political and not an economic reform. The island, he said, would have a governor and a handful of congressmen lost in the vast political sea at Washington. Senator Marin and his group now appear to have gotten a new slant on the situation and perhaps for the following reason.

A sum of money, some $100,000,000, probably will be spent by the United States Government in rehabilitating Puerto Rico. There appears to be a general understanding that Chancellor Carlos Chardon of the Puerto Rican University will be placed in charge of the reconstruction plan. Señor Chardon is a Liberal. Senator Marin is a Liberal, and the party controlling the most votes is the Liberal. What would be more logical than for that party to consider that the spending of $100,000,000 would keep it in favor for years to come, and that now was no time to push the independence movement?

Any political group welcomes the spending of a large amount of money. And further every political group keeps its ears close to the ground. In the present instance, reports coming from Puerto Rico indicate that no considerable number of the people particularly desire their independence of the United States. They think more along the lines of an independence that makes work possible. Independence is all right as a political slogan, but it does not necessarily provide pay.

A recently published statement on Puerto Rico showed that the island had a population of around 1,500,000 persons, and that it would be entitled to six members in the United States House of Representatives and would have two members in the Senate. At present Puerto Rico has a single Resident Commissioner in the House, with a seat but no vote.

Sugar Enters Duty Free

The Puerto Rican Legislature is said to be on record for American statehood, and a bill to grant this statehood is now before the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives at Washington. The interval between the desire and its granting may be long; in fact, I understand that a marked change of sentiment would have to prevail in the American Congress before the way was paved for the Caribbean possession to enter the Union as the forty-ninth state.

Whether or not Puerto Rico clings to its present wish for a new governmental setup sufficient reason appears why it ought to avoid the idea of sovereignty. Today, sugar, the island's chief export, enters the United States duty free. It is under a quota amount exacted from all countries exporting sugar. The quota system may not be entirely agreeable to Puerto Rico, but it is far preferable to a duty on every pound entering an American port. A duty would be levied if the island severed ties with the United States.

"Absentee Ownership" Cry

What Puerto Rican political leaders like to dangle before the eyes of their constituents is the ever-explosive, usually vote-getting appeal for a stand against "absentee ownership." The accusation is that such ownership has complete control of Puerto Rican life and that it has allowed American corporations to deprive thousands of farmers of their lands. It has been the political cry for years past, and yet, despite much truth in the charges and the fact that they have been used as arguments for independence, absolute freedom seemingly has been sidetracked by the party, which may have considerable to do with the allotment of jobs falling under the $100,000,000 federal program.

That Puerto Rico needs assistance will be admitted by anyone who has visited the island or who has studied conditions there. That assistance is forthcoming is reasonably certain. All this the Puerto Rican legislative committee, scheduled to visit Washington, presumably knows. But what, possibly, it does not realize is that the American Congress has immediate problems to settle far more pressing than Puerto Rico. It would not be surprising if word to this effect is being conveyed to the Puerto Rican committee. And it would not be at all amazing if the committee remained at San Juan.

G. H. C.

Lotteries Flout Closed Frontiers

(Continued from Page 1)

sistent efforts are being made to legalize lotteries in both countries. England, especially, has been heavily besieged by supporters of this form of gambling. A Royal Commission appointed to investigate the question turned thumbs down on the proposal two years ago.

Opposed by Commission

The commission contended that lotteries invited fraud, that the Government should not participate in activities offensive to many of its citizens, that the psychological effect of national lotteries was bad, and that the income could only be trifling compared with the total revenue of the country.

Yet the clamor for lotteries has not been silenced by this investigation. Early this year Sir William Davison declared in Parliament that the people demand a national lottery. In rejecting the plea, the British Home Secretary contended that "large national lotteries are not desirable."

Tried by Dutch Settlers

About the time that the parliamentary spokesman for sponsors of an English lottery was voicing his appeal in the House of Commons, the lower branch of the United States Congress was referring to the Committee on Ways and Means a bill introduced by Edward A. Kenney, a Representative from the State of New Jersey, which would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct lotteries to raise funds not exceeding $1,000,000,000 in any one year, to help defray the cost of government.

The lottery which gambling supporters would re-introduce in England, Canada and the United States today is fundamentally the same as that which was operated in England in the days of Elizabeth, and first tried in America by the Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam.

More than a century of law has safeguarded England from lotteries which were operated for the same reasons that supporters seek to re-establish them today. Here is what a Parliamentary Committee said in part about lotteries 125 years ago:

> The foundation of the lottery is so radically vicious that your committee feel convinced that under no system of regulations which can be devised, will it be possible for Parliament to adopt it as an efficient source of revenue, and at the same time divest it of all the evils and calamities of which it has hitherto proved to baneful a source.
>
> Your committee find that by the effects of the lottery, even under its present restrictions, idleness, dissipation and poverty are increased, the most sacred and confidential trusts are betrayed, domestic comfort is destroyed, madness often created, crimes subjecting the perpetrators of them to the punishment of death are committed, and even suicide itself is produced. . . .
>
> Your committee cannot conclude without expressing a decided opinion that the pecuniary advantage derived from a State lottery is much greater in appearance than in reality. No mode of raising money appears so burdensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known where the chances are so great against the adventurer; none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive.

Trail of Fraud and Corruption

Every state in the United States in the last century has enacted laws forbidding lotteries. Why? Because fraud and corruption permeated these gambling enterprises; because public opinion rebelled against making the state financially dependent upon such schemes; because faith in honest achievement, instead of chance, was still enthroned in the minds of men who cherished the American ideal of life, liberty and happiness.

The privately conducted Louisiana Lottery, the most infamous of all lotteries conducted in the United States, survived the longest. It had its inception in the political skullduggery of carpetbaggers who overran the South at the close of the Civil War. Ostensibly it was a revenue-raising enterprise for the State of Louisiana, which levied a tax upon its profits.

It did a business amounting to about $28,000,000 a year. The State got $40,000, or one-seventh of 1 per cent. The drawings were crooked. Prizes went to dummies in league with the promoters. The actual receipts were concealed to cheat the State out of its share.

Promoters Bid High

Steps were taken to banish the lottery in 1893. The promoters protested. They even attempted to bribe the State as they had bribed officials. They offered to turn $1,250,000 into the public treasury for renewal of the lottery license where they had been weishing on the State's legitimate share before. But the law went through and the Louisiana Lottery folded up.

The reputation of the Louisiana scheme was no exception to that which lotteries gained wherever they operated. Legislatures dug deep to uproot this social menace. The State of Kentucky remodeled its Constitution. In recalling the event a few years ago, Judge Henry S. Barker of Louisville remarked before a legislative committee:

> "For many years this Commonwealth was disgraced by a legalized lottery which existed under the specious plea of aiding public schools by giving them a part of the money of which it had robbed the people. We all remember this vast swindle which rode like 'The Old Man of the Sea' on the shoulders of the State, and refused to accept dissolution under the claim of a perpetual and irrepealable franchise. The people of Kentucky in constitutional convention assembled wiped out its franchise forever and embedded in its fundamental law an inhibition of any similar franchise being enacted."

Sponsors Are Persistent

Legislatures in 15 states are now considering measures favoring lotteries. Among them are states which long ago proscribed lotteries in their basic as well as penal law. Last year lottery legislation was introduced in New York, Maine, Maryland and Pennsylvania. These measures were defeated. But their sponsors are persistent—as were promoters of pari-mutuel race-track betting who finally crashed the legal barriers in two-thirds of the United States.

Commercialized gambling thrives on human adversity. World-wide economic vicissitude is helping to undermine social defenses against the incessant siege of lottery supporters.

France today is in the throes of its worst economic crisis and one of the biggest waves of public gambling it has ever known. Tickets for its national lottery are to be had only at a premium. The system seems to have entrenched itself as an integral part of the financial system of the country.

Monte Carlo Sets Pace

Incidentally France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Bulgaria have legalized gaming as a competitive tourist attraction more than for any domestic demand. Gaming at fashionable tourist places is an outgrowth of Monte Carlo's glittering attractions, an attempt to wrest a share of its transient gambling trade.

Gaming on the French Riviera has long been legal, but two years ago France went a step further by legalizing roulette, previously regarded as too demoralizing a game. That was the year the casino at Monte Carlo in the neighboring principality of Monaco cleaned up $7,000,000.

Alluring Travel Folders

Roulette, by the way, is Monte Carlo's main money-maker. Mediterranean cruise ships churn a much-traveled track to its sparkling blue portals. One has only to read the alluring travel folders to observe that it is quite the thing for tourists to flock ashore there, pay the entrance fee at the casino and lose at least the conventional ten dollars in a fling at the tables. Last year more than a million and a half persons visited the town.

The roulette wheel has 37 numbers. The chances are 36 to 1 against a player winning. The incentive seems big because the house pays 35 times the stake to the winner. Who wins?

Take a look around and notice the musuems and palaces and gardens constructed from the profits of Monte Carlo. Half the casino's profits go to the ruling prince, the other half to the treasury of his four-square-mile domain with its luxurious drives and buildings, its sea-side esplanade and its comic opera army of 80 men.

The players pay. Last year they left $2,000,000 behind them.

Opinion in Europe

Germany looks on lotteries as an amusement, objectionable on economic rather than moral grounds. Lotteries in Spain are admitted by thinking people to be an evil. But they constitute such an easy form of taxation that there is slight prospect of their abolition. Opposition to lotteries in Spain centers largely among the women. They are the strongest supporters of anything the Government does to curb public gambling in other forms.

Public opinion in Italy is not all on the side of state lotteries. But the proceeds comprise too vital a factor in the Government's budget, or so people are given to believe, to leave any likelihood for drastic reform.

The Nanking Government in China operates a lottery with fortnightly drawings, in which proceeds go for the development of aviation and highways. Loans with lottery features are a part of government financing in both Italy and Russia.

Masquerade as Charity

Lotteries also masquerade in the guise of helping charity. Nearly all state gambling schemes divert some of the profits to this end. New South Wales gives a portion to hospitals. Mexico skims $3,500,000 a year off its annual $20,000,000 lottery for similar use. The University of Iceland receives funds from the country's lottery. Cultural advancement is the aim of Sweden's. Turkey diverts its lottery profits to build up a military air fleet.

Cuba runs a public lottery on the notorious Louisiana enterprise. It has a reputation for mulcting the public at the rate of $3 out of every $10 it pays in. Yet the concessionnaires roped in nearly $17,000,000 two years ago, apparently gave back about $10,000,000 in prizes, kept $2,000,000 for itself and gave the balance to the Cuban Government.

There is no question but what the "charitable" motive is a big selling point. But it can be shot full of holes. During the recent lotteries investigation in England the Archbishop of York testified before the Royal Commission that national lotteries had fallen out of public favor in England, owing to the disproportionate gains to the charitable objects for which they were ostensibly organized.

Condemned by Archbishop

The Archbishop even went so far as to contend that "where a very large proportion is given in prizes and a very small proportion to charity it becomee essentially fraudulent to announce the lottery as for the benefit of charity."

Like every other form of gambling, lotteries are contagious. Disturbed by the illegal English patronage of the Irish Free State Hospital Sweepstakes lottery while their own institutions were needing funds, the Duke of Atholl asked permission to conduct a charitable lottery in England. The request was denied.

The Duke then devised a scheme whereby a million persons were to send him 10 shillings each to use as he saw fit. The fact that a third of his prescribed quota came across with their 10 shillings attests the avidity of the public to participate in gambling schemes. The Duke, by the way, got off with a fine for promoting a lottery in violation of the law.

Patronage in United States

Public participation in lotteries in violation of the laws constitutes a major social problem in the United States. Measured in money it reaches an almost fabulous amount. Recent estimates gathered by editorial research reports in Washington, D. C., reveal that the total sum spent in the United States on these outlaw lottery enterprises amounts to between $4,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 a year.

Obviously the Kenney $2,500,000,000 lottery scheme would have to compete with illicit schemes exacting twice that tribute from the gambling public. Enactment of a national lottery law, its sponsors contend, would drive illegal gambling into the ground, and keep millions of dollars from leaving the country in support of foreign lotteries.

This is the strongest argument for lotteries with which England has to contend. Other countries already have succumbed to this contention. Another disadvantage in the Kenney plan is apparent in the distribution of money contemplated in the act.

Estimate of Distribution

In order to raise $1,000,000,000 a year in revenue, the Government must take 40 per cent of the $2,500,000,000 derived from the public sale of tickets. Allowing about 10 per cent for the cost of running the lottery, only 50 per cent of the ticket sale would be distributed in prizes.

Illegal lotteries will be certain to barge in with a cut-price racket offering its patrons a better chance of winning a larger share in prizes than the federal project. State lotteries, too, would have a better chance of obtaining legislative sanction if the National Government should vote itself into the business. Competition from legalized state lotteries might also give Uncle Sam a hot race for the public's money.

Just how Mr. Kenney's national lottery plan will curtail participation in illegal lotteries and survive legal domestic competition, too, will take a lot of explaining when and if the measure is reported out of committee.

The record of state lotteries leaves a trail of fraud and misery across the history of many countries. England withstood two centuries of it before the Government discarded it as "radically vicious." The lottery which France again has resorted to is fundamentally the same as that conceived in 1861 which got off to a shaky start when at the very first drawing the number of Louis XIV popped out of the hat.

Louisiana Lottery Stopped

More than a century ago the American states began a drive on public lotteries that culminated in 60 years with the smashing of the Louisian swindle.

Japan forbids lotteries of all sorts. Even race-track betting is outlawed as the result of suspicion of fraud which some years ago incited a race-track riot in which jockeys and horses were killed by an outraged mob.

The Government of South Australia turned down a powerful public appeal for state lotteries early this year. Large deputations called upon Premier Richard L. Butler on behalf of their gambling proposal. The Premier refused to yield. The Dominion Government of Canada has also taken a recent stand against efforts to establish a state lottery.

Yet the clamor for legalized lotteries continues. Governments can legislate against gambling, but the desire to gamble persists.

Conflicting Viewpoints

On one side of the question arises a viewpoint that accords with that expressed by James J. Wilson, Assistant District Attorney of New York City and special prosecutor of illegal gambling, who testified before a House ways and means subcommittee in Washington last year that in his opinion laws against public gambling cannot be enforced.

Observers on the opposite side of the issue reply that the State cannot restrict or regulate public gambling by legalizing the means to gamble.

Probably the most constructive and comprehensive program thus far designed to counteract attempts to increase the spread of public gambling, race-track betting, lotteries and all, is that submitted by the Christian Social Council in England before the Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting.

The Council's recommendations embrace three phases of activity; educational, social and legislative.

Briefly, it advocates a consistent policy of education by the churches, and in the schools through the cooperation of the Board of Education; elimination of betting inducements, and reduction of organized gambling facilities. Perhaps most important of all, is its recommendation for sound living conditions for all, allied with adequate provisions for the best use of leisure.

Lottery Player Gets Bank-Book Sentence

By the Associated Press

Pittsfield, Mass., May 9

CHARLES E. PLANKEY, 23, of Dalton, was sentenced yesterday to open a savings account. Plankey was in district court charged with having lottery tickets in his possession. He disclosed that he spent $6 a week on such tickets, but that he seldom won.

The judge placed him on probation on condition that he deposit $10 in a savings bank and not draw on it without permission of the probation officer.

Minimum 30 Miles, Maximum 50, Urged On Trunk Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass., May 9—While recommending no specific speed limitations on the Newburyport turnpike, the ERA highway traffic research bureau, in a report of its survey just submitted to the State Commissioner of Public Safety, does make the suggestion that cars on the Providence-Boston turnpike be permitted to travel no faster than 50 miles an hour and at a minimum of 30 miles.

State Trooper Patrick F. Ridge, a senior man at the local barracks, who, after six years' experience on the Newburyport Pike at all hours of the day and night, in all kinds of weather, and through the four seasons of the year, believes that the maximum on the Boston-to-Newburyport artery should be fixed at from 45 to 50 miles an hour and the minimum at from 30 to 35.

ERA checkup reports the average speed at 33 miles on the Newburyport road and 42.3 on the route to Providence. Although warning signs have been recommended at the dangerous intersections, experienced State troopers express the opinion that additional officers on the patrol would solve the problem of accidents more effectively.

Troopers of the Topsfield and Reading Barracks, who share the patrolling of the Newburyport Pike, were recently commended for their efficient work, in the fact that there have been no fatal accidents since last summer and only six accidents due to collisions in the last four months.

Truckmen's Strike Ends as Agreement On Issues Is Reached

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9 (AP)—Protecting screens of barbed wire were removed from the cabs of interstate trucks today and drivers piloted their heavy vehicles over the highways no longer fearing a sudden barrage of stones from waiting pickets.

The business of moving interstate freight by truck was returning to normal following the settlement, announced late last night, of the second drivers' strike to occur within two years in this section of Connecticut.

Union representatives and company officials arrived at an agreement in New York yesterday at a conference before two mediators of the New York Labor Department.

The walkout had been in effect one day less than 2½ weeks and had cost operators an estimated loss of $250,000.

Spain's Cortes Gives Vote of Confidence To Lerroux Government

MADRID, May 9 (AP)—The new Government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux won a vote of confidence yesterday, 189 to 22, shortly after it had formally entered Spain—traditionally neutral—in the European armaments race.

A tense Cortes, meeting for the first time since the former minority Government of Premier Lerroux resigned to be succeeded by another including five members of the powerful Rightist coalition, heard the Premier declare the Government planned to modernize and increase Spain's military power.

Increased armaments are necessary, Señor Lerroux told the Deputies, "so the nation can maintain a strong and sound position in view of the uncertain European situation."

Plans already prepared, it was learned, call for expenditure of 500,000,000 pesetas (about $68,000,000) in five years to fortify the Balearic Islands and another 200,000,000 pesetas for aviation and other improvements.

Premier Lerroux was expected to announce further plans soon.

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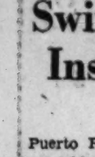
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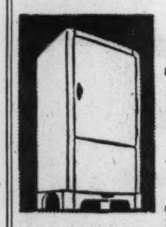
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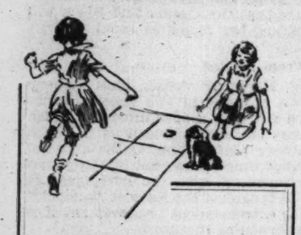
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Cape Women Rank High

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women

Fourth of 13 Articles

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Below Boston the maps show New England in the act of lifting a sandy arm and a limber wrist to beckon with a crooked finger the inrolling Atlantic. 'Tis Cape Cod, of course, that makes the gesture, but the Atlantic responds by dealing more mildly with that whole region roughly known as the South Shore.

Shadow-making sand dunes and wide wet beaches, therefore, depict an ease of manner and calmness of repose which is surprisingly typical of the women of the region. And yet, the women have been able to mingle with their graciousness, strong protective and even righteously aggressive qualities, which have served well the New England consciousness, even as Cape Cod's sand dunes have served the mainland by meeting without flinching the onrushing sea.

Any of Several Routes

Several routes and many ways of travel lead southward from Massachusetts Bay into the Cape Cod communities. The distance is approximately 45 miles from Boston to Plymouth; 16 miles from Plymouth to the Cape Cod Canal, and 60 miles thence to the tip of the Cape at Provincetown. And every mile of these distances has been associated with pioneering womanhood.

In the southern outskirts of greater Boston the search begins. Lucy Stone Blackwell, whose name is closely associated with women's suffrage, touches the picture in Dorchester; Ann Hutchinson, persecuted because she presumed to oppose the intolerant theology of her day, has left her mark on Milton, Massachusetts, but these are other stories. The real feminine flavor of the South Shore trip begins at Quincy, the inspiration thereof being Abigail Adams, mother of one President and wife of another, the most influential woman in the 13 original colonies.

Watched Charlestown Burn

Eleven miles as the crow flies from the golden dome of the State House on Beacon Hill, there is another hill. As one passes through Quincy Center, citizens will point the way out Hancock and Franklin Streets to the eminence. Here will be found a monument commemorating what was probably the most fateful moment in the career of this many-talented woman. It reads:

"From This Spot with Her Son
John Quincy Adams,
Then a Boy of Seven, by Her Side
Abigail Adams Watched the Smoke of
Burning Charlestown,
While Listening to the Guns of Bunker Hill,
Saturday, 17 June, 1775."

June in New England is usually a fairsome time. Birds, bees, small breezes and unfolding vegetation combine in a minor symphony of sound.

The Decisive Day Is Come

But on June 17, 1775, these familiar notes were hushed, for from early morning the air had thudded with the echoes of British cannonading. Said Dame Adams as she listened: "The day, perhaps the decisive day, is come, on which the fate of America depends."

John, her husband, was away, attending the second Continental Congress. So Dame Adams called little John Q. and hand-in-hand they climbed the hill a half-mile away. Across the bay, where now the visitor sees the needle which is Bunker Hill Monument piercing the horizon, there billowed a dense, black volume of smoke rolling up from the burning buildings of Charlestown.

Over the crest of the distant hill, as Charles Francis Adams described it many years after, "hung the white clouds which tell of the battle going on beneath the smoke.

A Dramatic Scene

There was, withal, something quite dramatic in the scene; but as the two sat there, silent and trembling . . . thinking now of what was taking place before their eyes, and now of the husband and father so far away at the Congress, they little dreamed of the great future for him and for the boy, to be surely worked out in that conflict, the first pitched battle of which was then being fought out before them."

Thus we are given a snapshot of one of the dramatic moments in the career of a great New England wife and mother. There were many such in the chronology of her human experience. Much of poise and adaptability, of courage and calm patience lies between these lines: Abigail Smith, born in Weymouth, Mass., on Nov. 11, 1744; married John Adams Oct. 25, 1764; was in Europe from 1784 to 1788; passed on at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 28, 1818.

More Than Important Dates

Yes, much more than important dates scattered through the record of Abigail Smith. For a succinct cataloguing of her virtues perhaps one cannot do better than turn to Gamaliel Bradford.

"She was a woman, and a charming one," says he. . . . "She had a large and varied life. Starting from a peaceful New England parsonage, where she learned the love of God and good breeding, she passed a quiet girlhood, then plunged in her early married days, into the fierce tumult of the Revolution, managed her family and estate during her husband's long periods of absence, stood at his side in the presence of the sovereigns of Europe, reigned as the President's wife over the society of Washington, and shared the long post-presidential retirement in the Quincy home.

"She was always adequate to every situation and said the word and did the deed that dignity and high patriotism required of her."

Her Influence Lingers

Well, those are high requirements for any woman, and so potent were their spell that even today as one views the two Adams Houses, birthplaces of John and John Quincy Adams, standing side by side on the route from Quincy to Braintree, less than a mile from the Square along a well-posted way, the influence of Abigail Adams is still potent.

This is likewise true when the visitor reaches the "Dorothy Q." House on the main route through Quincy to the South Shore. Here one is reminded of a succession of "Dorothy Q's" and "Josiah A's," but none of whom sparkle in memory like that Dorothy (dealt with in an earlier article in this series) who inspired the diamond-scratched billet-doux executed by John Hancock on one of the windows of the old home, and seen even today.

Much More Farther On

The fair and lively wife of Governor Hancock, however, never could aspire to outshine the poised and precious Abigail, and one is reminded once more of this colonial mother by being informed that in the house over there across the way, now called the Old Mansion House, Abigail and John celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1814.

But, historically colorful though Quincy may be, the South Shore trip has hardly been launched, so the traveler crosses the bridge near the Fore River Shipbuilding dry docks. Seaward is Squantum Bay, so named from the Indian friend of the Pilgrims, and midway between Squantum and Hough's Neck stands Mount Wollaston farm, once known as Merry Mount, the place where Thomas Morton erected an 80-foot Maypole and led an orgy of dancing and drinking only discouraged by the arrival of doughty little Captain Standish and his formidable army of eight.

The Nantasket Shore

So the road swings east out of Hingham, where is found the Molly Wilder House, scene of Jane Austin's "Nameless Nobleman." Presently comes Nantasket, and there's Hingham Bay and the Boston excursion boats to one side, then a narrow peninsula, and off to the east the Atlantic Ocean, and Europe. Now, if one swings to the right, the way leads along the Midway of another seaside resort, the call to recreation sounding from the broad beach on one side and from the reedy notes of the carousal on the other. Thence, out a narrow spit of land, the road comes to a dead end at Allerton and Hull.

But, if one swings to the right at Nantasket, he will find himself presently on Jerusalem Road, with red rocks piling down to the sea and green lawns edged with barberry hedges piling up toward stately summer homes.

Then, still following the coast road, comes Cohasset with its narrow, winding roads, and its splendid village common, and its carillon concerts; and presently one is in Scituate, and out on a spit of land where it looks calmly out on the harbor is the Scituate Light House; and here's another story.

Back in 1812 when the United States and Great Britain were engaged in that altercation, in which Napoleon was actually a greater offender than John Bull, there hove to off the harbor a British ship bent on capturing provincial stores kept in boats and storehouses at Scituate.

The keeper of the lighthouse, Simeon Bates, was away for the day, his two daughters Rebecca and Abigail being left in charge of the light. The girls saw the jolly boat being lowered from the ship, the flash of the sun on musket barrels, the echo of commands. There was no opportunity to warn the villagers; but American girls of that period were trained to meet emergencies.

The Army of Two

Behind the lighthouse there was shelter where they could march unseen by the approaching invaders; and march they did, the one with a drum and the other with a fife—a-rub-a-dub-dub and a-tweetle-tee-toot!

And the British heard, rested a moment on their oars, backed water, swung around, and then put their shoulders into it as they pulled with might and main back to the ship. Why, the whole American Army was back there on shore! Listen, you could hear their musicians . . . faintly . . faintly . . . a-rub-a-dub-dub and a-tweetle-tee-toot! And thus Rebecca and Abigail are referred to to this day as "The American Army of Two."

And so, if the surf out yonder sounds reminiscent echoes on the rocks—a-rub-a-dub-dub, boom, a-rub-a-dub-dub, boom—pause not to speculate on the opposition, but push right along toward Marshfield Hills and Duxbury—a way of pleasant rural vistas, seascapes, and calm, quiet New England towns.

Why Don't You Speak for Yourself?

Here at Duxbury one begins to feel very near to Pilgrim traditions. Out of all the brave women whose names are interwoven with that heroic struggle for religious freedom and for the ideal communal life, which shall be chosen? But, perhaps the route itself may be trusted to do the selecting, for here at an intersection a pointer reads: "To the John Alden House," and one is instantly reminded of that famous declaration, so startling to Pilgrim conventions, but so satisfactory in the modern age of frankness: "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

Here visitors move with deep curiosity, for wheeling into a dirt road by the railroad station, they find themselves in the side yard of one of the few remaining homes once occupied by Mayflower folk. The place is now public, a small admission fee being charged.

Spent Later Years There

Though this house was built by John Alden's son, and John and Priscilla came to live there in their advancing years, one easily pictures Priscilla Mullins Alden being escorted to the door of some such house as this on the famous white bull with crimson saddle cloth, and sober-faced John tugging on the lead rope, and fiery, stubby Myles Standish in casque and piratical boots, standing by with his own new bride—for the sister of his first wife, Rose, had arrived on a later voyage of the Mayflower and had become the superior officer of Captain Standish.

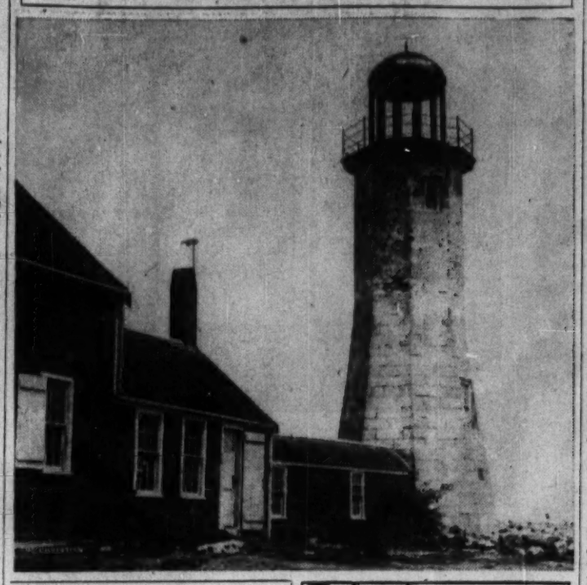
Perhaps, too, Priscilla's dear friend, Mary Chilton, first lady to step foot on Plymouth shore, may be pictured at the housewarming that followed.

Easy to Reconstruct Scene

It will not be difficult to reconstruct the scene, and having done so to read again with renewed zest and a fine tolerance for poetic license Longfellows "Courtship of Myles Standish." And this will increase the desire to visit the Standish home near by on Duxbury Hill, and thence move out to the Standish Memorial on Captain's Hill.

But the climax of the trip could not well be staged elsewhere than in Plymouth, 10 miles along. One has no trouble seeing the sights of Plymouth, for guides are always at hand, but considering the women who have left their mark on New England, one regrets the restrictions of newspaper space, for there's Tabitha Plasket, one of the early schoolmarms to tell about—Tabitha who spun as she taught and would punish a delinquent by hanging him to a peg with a skein of yarn; and Elizabeth Savery whose sad sense of mortality is writ in verse on a headstone on Burial Hill; and Mrs. White, mother of the first child born off Cape Cod Bay, and Dorothy May, wife of William Bradford, whose name, alone of the Pilgrim women, appears on the Pilgrim Compact, signed in the cabin of the Mayflower, but who never reached Plymouth; and, in short, all of those 18 women who braved the wilderness of a New World to stake their all on an ideal.

On to Cape Cod



By a Staff Photographer and Artist

The South Shore Beckons

Top: Lighthouse at Scituate, Mass., Built in 1810. Bottom: Map of Shore South of Boston to Cape Cod

Coughlin Assails Federal Reserve And Banking Bill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, after recruiting new Ohio members for his National Union for Social Justice, gathered his forces today for an assault on the Federal Reserve system and the Eccles Banking Bill.

The Detroit priest told a crowd of 24,508 persons which frequently cheered his utterings here last night that the Federal Reserve System caused the depression "more than any other single factor.

"The National Union," he said, " . . . demands the expulsion of this prostitute, this Federal Reserve Banking System, from our midst and the establishment of a central Government bank, owned by the people and controlled by the people directly through the Congress of the United States."

Assailing the banking act of 1933, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said:

"This action on the part of the Roosevelt Administration has done and is doing more to scuttle faith in the New Deal than was accomplished even by the immoral 'Triple A' which destroyed God's beautiful gifts in the face of hunger and nakedness.

"The new deal administration will commit suicide if, persisting in such policies, it follows through with a veto of the Patman soldiers' bonus. No third or fourth party will be necessary. No Jim Farley or ten Jim Farleys will be able to forestall the inevitable disaster which is about to crash upon the head of a banker-minded administration."

The priest "indicted" the Federal Reserve System and its supporters on 27 counts.

"They have manipulated the wealth of the nation and the very state itself, which, rather than ruling in kingly majesty, has become their tool in concentrating wealth and power and domination in the hands of the few," he said.

"More than any other factor the misconceived policies of these men have been the chief cause of the worst depression which this or any other nation ever experienced although in the preamble of the law which created Federal Reserve Banks it was stated that these privately owned financial institutions would end future depressions."

Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio was chairman of last night's meeting, the second in a series of "state meetings" through which the Detroit priest is organizing his national union. Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota and Representative Charles G. Binderup (D) of Nebraska spoke briefly.

Blasting Table Rock At Niagara Decreed

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Table Rock, the spot where tourists used to get closest to the Canadian Falls, will be blasted into the Niagara Gorge, because last December's rock slide has left it in a dangerous condition.

The Niagara Parks Commission announced yesterday that about 5500 tons of rock would be knocked from the lip of the precipice with a blast costing $14,500.

Thousands of tourists have looked at the Horseshoe Falls from this spot, which hung out over the Gorge for many years. Last December there was a large slide of rock from the face of the cliff under the table, further undermining the point. Recently cracks appeared in the rock, and it was roped off to keep sightseers from venturing out.

Table Rock, Goat Island, Terrapin Point, and Prospect Point on the American side, have been the best places from which to see the Falls.

Report on Macon Plane Crash Urges U. S. Investigation

MACON, Mo., May 9 (AP)—The extended inquiry of a small town coroner's jury into the crash of a TWA air liner today brought demands from the body that the Department of Commerce make a "full and complete investigation of the probable technical causes" of the accident which resulted in five deaths.

The jury after questioning 20 witnesses found that "the pilot was flying said plane too close to the ground without turning on the landing lights with which said airplane was equipped," but listed the crash as accidental.

Manvel H. Davis, World War flier and attorney for the air line, deligence" be lifted from the dead pilot, Harvey Bolton. He contended the landing lights were in operation a few minutes before the monoplane crashed. The jury refused to make the revision.

The jury was called into session again today to complete its record. Testimony before the jury showed that the plane's radio equipment was not working properly when it headed into the fog near Kansas City. A preliminary meeting to determine where to hold the Department of Commerce inquiry was scheduled for today at Kansas City.

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Lombardi Hits Four Doubles To Tie Record

Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati's hard-hitting catcher who also claims the biggest feet in all of baseball, equaled a major-league record yesterday at Baker Field, Philadelphia, when he hit four successive two-baggers, in four successive innings, off four different pitchers. Lombardi connected first in the sixth inning, then repeated in the seventh, eighth and ninth. Reading of this record, it is strange to find that the big catcher batted in only one run in his team's 15-to-4 triumph over Philadelphia in the first game of a doubleheader.

Fourteen major leaguers share this mark with Lombardi. Dick Bartell, present shortshop of the New York Giants, was the last to equal it before yesterday. Bartell hit four doubles on April 25, 1933, while playing with the Phillies. Back in 1883, Adrian "Pop" Anson and Abner Dalrymple of the old Chicago Cubs both hit for two bases four times in the same game.

Lombardi, an Italian, has been in the National League since the Brooklyn Dodgers purchased him from the Oakland Pacific Coast League club early in 1931. It was reported he cost the Dodgers $50,000 in cash and players, after he had broken down fences on the coast with long hits.

Traded to Cincinnati

In Brooklyn, Lombardi didn't have much of a chance, with the hard-working Al Lopez around, consequently his batting average dropped with inactivity. On March 14, 1932, the Dodgers traded him to the Cincinnati Reds, along with Babe Herman and Walter Gilbert, for Tony Cuccinello, Joe Stripp and Clyde Sukeforth, in one of the biggest player exchanges the National League has experienced.

They tell the story of how the late Wilbert Robinson tried to get the National League rules committee to make the batter's box larger, so Lombardi could get his feet in it. Much fun has been poked at the catcher over this joke, but he says he doesn't mind wearing big shoes. "I can cover more ground," he explains.

Lombardi is just another Italian boy who made good under the big top. Probably the first athlete of this nationality to become a success in the majors was Ed Abbaticchio. Ed broke in with the Boston Nationals in 1903 and remained with them until 1906. For the next four years Abbaticchio played second base with Pittsburgh and was a double-play mate for the great Honus Wagner, probably the outstanding shortstop of all time.

"Ping" Bodie was one of the best-known Italian ball players of the early days. Bodie was an outfielder. He wore the uniforms of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York in the American League. Harry Riconda, an infielder, had a short spell under Connie Mack at Philadelphia. Ralph "Babe" Pinelli, former third baseman for Cincinnati, is the latest addition to the National League's staff of umpires. Pinelli made an excellent reputation in the Pacific Coast League before coming east. He is popular and should carry the indicator in the senior circuit for many years.

Lazzeri-Crosetti

The New York Yankees have found Tony Lazzeri a valuable asset over a period of years. Now they have Frank Crosetti, who along with Lazzeri, forms a very capable keystone combination. The Yankees are stronger around shortstop and second base than they have been for several seasons.

Ernie Orsatti, whose chief claim to fame before entering baseball was playing "double" for Buster Keaton, the comedian, in Hollywood, is regular centerfielder with the world champion St. Louis Cardinals. Orsatti is a little fellow who does everything left-handed and can hit and field with the best. Gus Mancuso, first-string catcher of the Giants, is another Italian youth of note. Mancuso was a rookie sensation with the Cardinals several years ago and has lived up to this reputation as a Giant.

Cuccinello, Brooklyn's second baseman, is a good ball player. George Puccinelli, property of the Cardinals but who at present is in the minors, is a hitter, although his fielding has kept him from starring in the majors. Joe Cascarella of the Athletics is a fair pitcher.

Yes, an all-star team of Italian-born big leaguers would have considerable class and power. No doubt more than one manager would be willing to enter it into either of this year's pennant races.

United States Sailors Certainly Enjoy Their Sports

Upper Right: Vernon M. Haden, San Pedro, Calif.

Upper Left—U. S. S. Lexington Player at Bat. Upper Right—U. S. S.Texas Racing Cutter. Lower Left—U. S. S. Lexington All-Navy Championship Baseball Team of 1934. Lower Center—Lefty Mills, Star Pitcher of the Lexington Team. Lower Right—Navy Rooters at a Boat Race

Sports Play a Big Part In Uncle Sam's Naval Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — Crack! crack! The sound comes from a wide field adjacent to the west coast navy base here at Los Angeles Harbor. But it isn't a gun that makes this noise, it's a baseball—the solid impact of horsehide connecting with dry ash.

Temporarily, the four navy baseball diamonds have been quieted. They are abandoned to sea gulls while the United States fleet is away for its annual summer training cruise. But when it returns on June 10, the sport program is scheduled to resume a prominent place in the southern California routine of Jack Tar.

For it happens that each year more and more attention is being given to athletics among the 55,000 officers and men who handle the American fleet now stationed in Pacific waters. Without a doubt their sports activities, taken as a whole, constitute one of the largest institutional athletic programs in the United States.

Include All Major Sports

This part of navy affairs includes all of the major sports and most of the minor ones. It stresses swimming, baseball, basketball, football, and all kinds of boat racing. Much attention is given to boxing and wrestling, while field sports also have their place. Tennis and golf are popular among the officers.

Thus whether at sea, at anchor, or ashore, vigorous men who make up the navy personnel are keenly interested in their sports program, explained Lieut. C. F. Stuart, U. S. N., fleet athletic officer. He said recently that at least 50 per cent of the men participate in some sport, and that the whole program has been greatly enlarged during the past few years by interested persons both in and out of the service.

Overseeing the naval program are three officers who resemble an athletic board. At present, they are: Lieut. Commander F. D. Wagner, fleet athletic officer appointed from the Commander-in-Chief's staff; Lieut. C. F. Stuart, fleet athletic officer, battle force; and Lieut. Commander A. R. Early, fleet athletic officer, scouting force.

Integral Part of the Navy

Sports have thus become an integral part of the United States Navy, with officers detailed from each ship and command to take charge of the program. Usually, the teams are coached by officers who have been active in athletics while at the Naval Academy. These are assisted by various chief petty officers who have had similar training. Equipment is furnished by the ship welfare associations.

Competition is between ship and ship, also division against division. Winners of fleet contests are known as all-Navy champions, and that is a distinction which is worn with pride. Such final events are regularly scheduled at the close of the athletic year, and the trophy awarded—a bronze figure—is known as the greatly prized "iron man." It is furnished for general excellence.

There are some changes looming in the system this year, a possibility that naval athletic officers do not relish. Fleet championships, it has been proposed, should be abandoned, and thus the 1936 sports program has not been entirely completed. Such a suggestion has been advanced on the grounds that routine activities are hampered by the necessary detail connected with large contests.

Navy sports training is not always conducted with the ease that goes along with a well-equipped college gymnasium, for much time must be spent afloat, and battleship decks have their limitations when used as a playing field. In baseball practice at sea, for example, nets are strung up on the forecastle to keep stray balls from annoying the fishes. Flashes of salt spray moisten the decks, but good players soon learn to master these oddities.

Interest in the navy's affairs is not confined to Jack Tar himself, for residents in Pacific coast cities turn out in large numbers to see his athletic contests. In fact, it has been due largely to their support that a full complement of playing fields has been provided here and at Long Beach.

Although practically the entire schedule is handled in San Pedro and San Diego, San Francisco and Puget Sound ports have sunk an anchor in navy sports. Each year an all-navy amateur boxing show draws large crowds in San Francisco. And annually, when the fleet visits Seattle, thrilling boat races are held on the waters of Puget Sound.

Sporting Around the Hub

Arlington Honors B. A. A. Marathon Winner

JOHNNY KELLEY, recent winner of the Boston Athletic Association Marathon and America's chief long-distance running hope in the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin next year, will be honored at a dinner tonight in the Arlington High School auditorium. The program, which starts at 6:30, takes on an international tinge as Count Giuseppi Beccali, brother of Luigi Beccali, the 1932 Olympic 1500-meter champion, expects to be on hand to pay the respects of the Arlington Government to the Arlington runner. Many speakers are listed, including B. A. A. officials, Arlington Selectmen, and Amateur Athletic Union representatives.

* * *

Baseball at Braves Field—The second game of the Braves-Chicago Cub series is scheduled for tomorrow at Braves Field. The Cubs are in the thick of the first-division battle in the National League, and although the Braves are low in the standing, their recent smashing victory over Pittsburgh may mean that they are on the road upward. At least Hub fans hope so.

* * *

Phillips Brooks Eight Wins—In a four-cornered race between Harvard house crews over the Henley distance the Phillips Brooks House eight defeated Lowell, Kirkland and Winthrop House boats, yesterday, and earned the right to meet the Yale House Champion late this month. The Brooks crew was stroked by Farley.

* * *

Change in Francis Boat—Coach Charley Whiteside of Harvard had Jim Gardner and Henry Saltonstall change seats in the Francis-stroked crew yesterday. Gardner went to the No. 4 slide and Saltonstall to No. 6. The Cutler-stroked boat and the third varsity were given a test in a mile and three-quarter race. Cutler's eight finished with a two-length lead. The Francis-stroked boat rowed upstream.

* * *

Learn-to-Swim Week—Eight swimming classes will be held daily for non swimmers in the free swimming campaign at the Boston Y during the week of May 13, according to Raymond Millard, Y. M. C. A. swimming coach. Two classes will be held in the morning at 10 and 11 o'clock. The afternoon classes are at 1, 3, 5 and 6 o'clock. The evening lessons are at 7 and 8 o'clock. Any man 18 years of age and over who cannot swim is eligible to enroll for the free lessons and may attend as many classes as he wishes. Admission cards may be secured by writing or calling in person at the information desk, Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue, or by telephoning Kenmore 7800.

* * *

"Mrs. Wightman's Day"—The date for "Mrs. Wightman's Day" at Longwood has been set for May 25. This tennis event is open to any girl in Greater Boston who has not reached her fifteenth birthday before the first of the year.

* * *

Yankee Slowed by Headwinds—Making their shortest runs of the trip across the Atlantic Ocean from Boston to Gosport, Eng., Yankee and her consort, Atlantic, had logged only 135 and 147 miles, respectively, in the 24-period ending at noon yesterday. A 25-mile-an-hour headwind held both yachts back as they neared the English coast. Yankee has covered more than 2735 miles since she sailed past the Boston Lightship two weeks ago today.

* * *

About 150 See Twilight Game—Harvard defeated Providence College last evening in a twilight baseball game at Soldiers Field. Only 150 or so fans found their way into the stands, but most of those who did turn out remained until Harvard had tucked away a 6-to-2 victory. The game was started about 5:30. Tom Bilodeau pitched for the Crimson and held the Friars to four scattered hits, one of which was a home run by John Madden, former Providence captain. Lefebvre, who received the only pass issued by Bilodeau, was on base when Madden made the circuit blow.

* * *

Harvard vs. Yale at Rugby—Harvard and Yale will play their annual Rugby game at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and the match, the final of the season at Cambridge, promises to be the best of the year. Yale already has one victory over the Crimson, having won in Bermuda in April by a score of 3—0, the score coming on a penalty kick. Since that game, which was hard fought and close throughout, the teams have achieved much the same results against mutual opponents. Yale is considered to have a very strong team. Six former varsity football players and three junior varsity football players are in the Yale lineup and the Elis also have deFreitas who won an Athletic Half Blue at Cambridge University in Rugby. Yale has a particularly impressive and fast backfield, outstanding among whom are Strat Morton, the stand-off half, and Ben Grosscup, the fullback, former Yale varsity football stars.

* * *

Softball at Boston Y—The softball season opens at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, on Friday evening. Coach William Hultgren has completed the new diamond and will begin instruction on Friday. There will be no teams organized for at least two weeks in order to give time for men to become acquainted with the game and to permit the development of teams and the making up of a schedule. Those men who report on Friday will be divided into at least two teams for batting practice and a three-inning practice game.

* * *

Bay State Women's Tennis—The Massachusetts women's outdoor tennis championship, scheduled for May 14 at The Country Club, Brookline, has been postponed to May 21. This tournament will aid in the selection of the New England Sears Cup team which will compete with teams representing the Eastern and Middle Atlantic states at the Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y., June 7 and 8. The Eastern States team, made up of players from the Metropolitan New York area, won the cup last year.

* * *

First Defeat for Tufts—Brown University baseball players visited the Oval at Medford yesterday and handed the Tufts College nine its first home defeat of the 1935 campaign, 11 to 8. Brown hit the usually dependable Roy Woodworth for seven runs in the first three innings and forced him to center field for the remainder of the game. Lupien replaced Woodworth and held the Providence players to four runs, two each in the fifth and ninth innings.

* * *

Boston Maimen in Nationals—Benny Aleks, New England A. A. A. U. 115-pound wrestling champion, will compete in the 118-pound class at the open Amateur Athletic Union tournament at Pittsburgh, Penna., on Friday and Saturday of this week. He will be accompanied by James Tragakis, 135-pound wrestler who is also on the Boston Y. M. C. A. squad.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	13	4	.765
Cleveland	10	4	.714
New York	9	7	.563
Boston	9	7	.563
Washington	10	8	.556
Detroit	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	4	12	.250
St. Louis	2	12	.143

Results May 8

Cleveland 2, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 6.
Chicago 7, New York 4.
Washington 10, St. Louis 9.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 9, 1910

PITTSBURGH went back into first place in the National League standing by winning a game from Brooklyn that produced all kinds of baseball. Twenty-six hits were made during the afternoon, 13 for each team. The game was decided in the ninth inning when two wild throws by Catcher Erwin let in a run. Boston won an American League game from New York, 10 to 0, with Joe Wood pitching five-hit ball.

Fairhaven Golfer Will Face Little In Opening Round

LYTHAM ST. ANNE'S, England, May 9 (AP)—W. Lawson Little Jr., California golfer and defending titlist in the British amateur championship, was paired with T. H. Parker of Fairhaven in the drawing today for the first round matches May 20. Eleven other Americans are included in the field of 232 entrants. Their first round pairings follow:

John S. Forsman of Winged Foot vs. W. F. Sharasyn of Letchworth; R. E. Barbour of Arcola vs. H. A. Kay of Miri Sarawak; R. W. Knowles Jr., of the Brookline Country Club vs. D. O'Donnell Higgin of Canada; Capt. A. Bullock Webster of Midwick Country Club vs. H. Eatough of Burnley; Dr. Topping of Blindbrook vs. C. J. Anderson of Northwood; Harvey W. Shaffer of the Golf Links of America vs. Jocelyn Walker of Sunningdale; R. A. Stranahan of Inverness, Ohio, vs. D. S. Coates of Fairhaven; Robert Sweeney Jr. of Princes vs. A. R. Walton of Blackpool.

American contenders who drew first round byes were paired in the second round as follows:

Guy Hayes of Andover, Mass., vs. Dr. A. R. McCallum of South Staffordshire; Richard Chapman of Greenwich Country Club vs. Bernard Darwin of the Royal Ancient; T. S. Tailer Jr., of Piping Rock vs. A. Jamieson Jr., of Pollock.

SANDWICH, Eng., May 9 (AP)—Lawson Little, American defender of the British amateur golf title, today entered the grand challenge cup tournament, Saturday, at the Royal St. George's links.

A field of 78 players is entered in the tourney, including C. Ross Somerville, Roger H. Wethered, Cyril J. H. Tolley, John de Forest and Rex Hartley.

The tournament will be medal play over 36 holes.

College Baseball Results

Ashland 4, Fenn 0.
Boston C. 14, Harvard Grads 0.
Brown 11, Tufts 8.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Upsala 0.
Chicago 7, Illinois 4.
Colgate 4, St. Lawrence 3.
Gettysburg 4, Penn State 2.
Elmhurst 5, Wheaton 1.
Hamline 8, Augsburg 3.
Harvard 6, Providence 2.
Haverford 9, Swarthmore 4.
Holy Cross 11, Yale 1.
Lafayette 16, Rutgers 1.
Long Island 4, Manhattan 3.
Marshal 3, Ohio 2.
Mass. State 8, Conn. State 0.
Monmouth 10, House of David 7.
Mt. St. Mary's 12, Delaware 5.
N. Y. U. 12, Stevens 0.
Oklahoma 7, Nebraska 0.
Princeton 5, Columbia 4.
St. John's 14, Wagner 3.
St. Michael's 6, Norwich 3.
Trinity 3, Williams 0.
Virginia 1, Annapolis 0.
Washington C. 10, St. John's 6.
Wesleyan 9, Coast Guard 2.
West Point 4, Syracuse 1.
Western S. T. 5, Wisconsin 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	11	3	.786
Brooklyn	11	7	.611
Chicago	8	7	.533
St. Louis	9	8	.529
Pittsburgh	9	8	.529
Pittsburgh	9	10	.474
Cincinnati	8	10	.444
Boston	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	3	10	.231

Results May 8

Boston 12, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
New York 6, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2 (12 innings).

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Eastern College Crews Now in Action

© International
Edward O. Leader

IN SOME ways it seems as if this spring was somewhat out of the ordinary so far as the development of the eastern college crews is concerned. This is the month when the eights row the short-distance races, with most of them getting ready for their final championship regattas, either on the Hudson River, where the Intercollegiate Rowing Association holds its annual regatta, or down at New London on the Thames River, where Harvard and Yale have a little regatta all their own.

Results Quite Startling

During the past three week ends the major crews of the East have been taking part in races for various cups or just for the fun of competing, and the results have been quite startling as well as illuminating. They have also shown some indications regarding what the future may have in store for them. Followers of Yale, Syracuse, United States Naval Academy, Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and a few other eastern colleges are watching the doings of their eights with interest and we might also say, with hope or hopelessness, according to the showings they make from week to week.

Yale Shines, Then Is Dimmed

The opening week of spring racing found Yale giving every indication that Coach E. O. Leader was building a crew which would be a very worthy successor to that fine eight of 1934, which made a new record for the four-mile course at New London last June. With a substitute rowing at No. 3 in place of its captain, the Eli eight swept over the Henley course at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, in the new record-time of 6.43 4-5s. With such a fine performance as this to its credit, most rowing experts were ready to believe that the Blue would go through a very successful season; but just two weeks later the same eight had to surrender its rowing shirts to the University of Pennsylvania varsity in the Rockwell Cup race, finishing three seconds behind the Red and Blue.

Annapolis, Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Princeton

Staff Photo
Russell S. Callow

Just now Annapolis, Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Princeton look pretty good. The Midshipmen have already won two races, one from Columbia and the other from Cornell, and, incidentally, we would like to remark that the victory over the Red and White makes Annapolis look strong. And what goes for the Navy's victory over Cornell should also go to Syracuse for its victory over Cornell, Harvard and M. I. T., especially as the Orange covered the 1¾-mile course in 9m. 54s. Coach Rusty Callow is evidently making considerable progress at Pennsylvania, and the Red and Blue are entitled to be pleased over their first Blackwell Cup victory. It looks as if they would be more of a factor at Poughkeepsie this year than for some time. Princeton showed in her victory over Harvard in the Compton Cup race that the Orange and Black will have a quite satisfactory season, confining her racing as usual to short distances.

Harvard Far From Settled

Although the season is well along, Harvard's varsity crew makeup is far from settled. The Crimson has engaged in two short-distance races, and her coxswain has watched a rival's rudder cross the finish line in both. When the season indoors started it seemed as if Coach Whiteside would be able to build a strong combination, as the material looked quite good; but up to the present time he has not had any success. He is now in a period of experimenting, with the next race not due until a week from Saturday. As this is against the Navy at Annapolis, the Crimson is going to have to make a tremendous improvement if it is going to be even close to the Midshipmen at the finish.

Did Well Last Year

With only one varsity man left in the 1934 shell, Coach Whiteside developed a four-mile crew last year which broke the record at New London, although it lost to the Yale varsity, which was one of the best Coach Leader has ever turned out. This year he has four veterans on hand, with some very good sophomore oarsmen ready to move into the vacant seats. Things do not look very bright just now, but by the end of the season he may boat an eight which will make things more than interesting for the Bull Dog.

College Tennis Results

Bowdoin 9, Colby 0.
Brown 5, Lehigh 4.
Harvard 6, Amherst 3.
Iowa 6, Coe 0.
Maryland 4, Virginia F. I. 1.
Williams 7½, Trinity 1½.
Worcester P. I. 7, Fitchburg T. C. 0.

College Track Results

Amherst 69 1-6, Bowdoin 65 5-6.
R. I. State 82 2-3, Holy Cross 52 1-3.

College Golf Result

Dartmouth 9, Boston C. 0.

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Veterans Call State Key Men To Push Bonus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—The waves of the pro-bonus veterans' propaganda which have beaten against the Senate for a fortnight washed across the individual states today as the final struggle approached that may override a prospective presidential veto against the Patman measure.

Allied at last, after a bitter factional fight, the rival veterans' organizations, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, dispatched telegrams to "key men" in every state of the Union from Washington headquarters to begin the bombardment of wavering Senators with telegraphic appeals to support the bonus bill against President Roosevelt. Only the possible prestige of the White House stands in the way of certain enactment of the bonus measure, which has now passed Senate and House by large majorities.

Preparing Veto Message

Meanwhile President Roosevelt was bringing up his ammunition for the veto message which he is expected to issue shortly after receiving the bonus bill. He conferred today at the White House with Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the veterans bureau, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and other financial officials on the terms of his prospective statement. Mr. Morgenthau is scheduled to make a national radiocast speech Monday night on the "American dollar." This may also be used to fit into a general Administration preparation of public sentiment against inflation and the immediate cash bonus payment.

Recognizing the force which Mr. Roosevelt will muster in his prospective veto, there was some talk in the Senate today of reconsidering the vote by which the Patman "greenback" bonus bill was passed, and of amending it to favor the Vinson bill or some measure providing a more orthodox way of raising the money.

Compromise Move Fails

Efforts to work out a compromise on the Patman bill failed today when Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana conferred with William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma and announced that they had decided to stand pat.

However, Mr. Thomas entered motions to reconsider the votes by which the Patman plan was substituted for the Vinson plan, and by which the Patman measure was engrossed for passage, explaining that while he would not consent to compromise "at this time" he had laid the foundation for possible future modification.

Meanwhile the Senate marked time with a filibuster against the bill of Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska to extend the powers of TVA, led by Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, with the prospect that the first of Mr. Roosevelt's "must" proposals for the extension of NRA would soon come up.

Messages From Home

The bonus issue now stands before the nation, bare of all qualifications, and stark in its political relationships. Such a blizzard of telegrams to flustered Senators is in prospect as will make even the fluttering snow of yellow telegraph blanks stirred up by the radio appeal of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin last Sunday seem like a summer shower.

The "zero hour" having arrived, Frank N. Belgrano, commander of the American Legion, last night dispatched telegrams and gave out to the press the word that will start the Legion members all over the country "over the top" with telegraphic missiles aimed at their Congressmen.

It is possible that the switch of three, two, or even one Senator, one way or the other, will decide the fate of the closely-hung measure when it comes to raising the necessary two-thirds votes to override the President's veto. On paper, it would seem that the conservatives have three or four more than the necessary votes to uphold the veto. Telegrams have been sent out also by leaders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Two Billions at Stake

The stakes at issue in the battle now under way are $2,201,000,000. Estimating 20,000,000 taxpayers in the United States, this would amount to an individual assessment of $110 against each of them.

The big bonus "pie" would be cut among approximately 3,000,000 ex-service men, who hold adjusted service certificates. They represent what is probably the strongest political group in the nation today. Under the law which created these certificates, they do not become due until 1945. Like a 20-year endowment, they have an actual cash value each year on an ascending scale, which does not reach its total until maturity.

To pay the bonus in full now would be to anticipate all interest payments for the coming 10 years, and thereby make a substantial additional gift to the veterans, not contemplated in the original law.

Bill Refunds Interest

It is as though a man promised $1000 10 years hence, were given the amount tomorrow, so that he would not only have the full sum, but the opportunity of investing it at interest for the subsequent 10 years.

The Patman bill makes another big concession to the veterans. It refunds interest on loans obtained against certificates by veterans since Oct. 1, 1931. It also adds $60 in addition to the aggregate, based on the number of days served in the army.

Take it all and all, opponents declare it the biggest piece of class legislation ever passed by Congress. Some effort is being made to set down a telegraphic counter-barrage by taxpayers and veterans hostile to the bonus, by sending telegrams to Congressmen urging them to support the President's expected veto.

Wider Mother's Day Scope Advocated

Golden Rule Foundation urges tangible expressions of appreciation for mothers of families harassed by unemployment or other difficulties.

Wide World "The Typical Mother of 1935"

Mrs. Fletcher M. Johnson of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., With Her Grandchild, Marion Dean Gilchrist, Was Selected by the Executive Council of the Golden Rule Mother's Day Celebration

Mother's Day has assumed such a deep significance in American life that no formal action is necessary to bring about its observance on May 12 this year, said President Roosevelt in putting aside a Senate resolution calling for a Mother's Day proclamation. "I prefer to think," he added, "that the tributes which will be paid to mothers will come simply and spontaneously from our hearts."

Since the idea of a Mother's Day observance was first conceived by Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, in 1906, the second Sunday in May has become indelibly associated with the spirit of the Mosaic commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." But the influence of the celebration has been felt through all the other 364 days of the year.

This year the Golden Rule Foundation of New York is urging that individuals extend the scope of the observance to include tangible expressions of appreciation for other mothers less fortunate than their own, perhaps. It hopes that the day will be marked by many gifts—bestowed personally or through local charitable organizations—to the mothers of families harassed by unemployment or other difficulties.

In interesting Philadelphia organizations and individuals in the first observance of Mother's Day in that city in 1908, Miss Jarvis had in mind a season devoted to renewal of affection in the family circle. But as time passed this circle widened to include all mothers and their children everywhere.

Interest in observance of the day spread quickly after its first celebration. In 1913 it was made a state holiday in Pennsylvania and in the same year it began to be observed in England. On May 9, 1914, President Wilson, in response to a joint resolution of the Congress, issued a proclamation directing Government officials to display the United States flag on all Government buildings and inviting the people of the nation to display the flag at their homes and other suitable places, on each second Sunday in May as an expression of love and reverence for the nation's mothers.

palm belies an aching heart," the committee voted 6 to 2 against the bill.

Manila Prepares To Avert Disorder On Plebiscite Day

MANILA, May 9 (AP)—The Philippine constabulary today began taking possession of private firearms in Manila and the provinces as a precautionary step against possible disorders in the commonwealth constitution plebiscite to be held May 14.

Although insular authorities discounted the possibility of another Sakdalista uprising such as that which cost 60 lives last week, the constabulary and police took unusual steps to preserve order.

Firearms and ammunition in Manila sporting goods stores were taken over by the constabulary. A roundup of arms licensed to individuals in the provinces was well under way also.

Prominent members of the American colony expressed the belief that further disorders would occur but that they would not be serious. Several Americans living on the outskirts of Manila moved into downtown hotels after the outbreak of last week but it was said their nervousness had subsided.

Liberian Mandate for Reich Denied by South Africans

(Continued from Page 1)

Monitor on the subject were highly amused at the suggestion.

"Somebody has been using his imagination," was the comment.

It is pointed out that such a move would be cynical disregard of the League Covenant which binds members to "respect and preserve" the existing political independence of other members. Liberia is one of the original members of the League.

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—Authoritative quarters said today the Union of South Africa is ready and willing to have Southwest Africa, formerly Germany's, returned to the Reich.

Representatives of the Dominions and Colonies have resumed their conversations with members of the British Cabinet on questions of Britain's foreign policy.

It was confidently expected the views of Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, of the Union of South Africa would be sought in the matter of giving back to Germany some of the territory she lost in the World War, because the Reich's greatest losses were in Africa.

General Hertzog, it was understood, was prepared to tell Sir John Simon and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald that his Government would approve the step.

Observers here recalled that Mr. O. Pirow, South African Minister of Defense, recently told visiting German naval officers he was looking forward to the day when Germany would be coming back to South Africa as a colonial power.

By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany gave over all her overseas protectorates to the principal allied and associated powers. These territories in Africa included some 18,000 Germans and 13,000,000 natives.

Southwest Africa was mandated to the Union of South Africa, the Cameroons were divided between France and the British Empire as mandatories, Britain took the mandate over Togoland and Great Britain and Belgium divided the mandate over East Africa.

Tri-State Workers Strike

JOPLIN, Mo., May 9 (AP)—A general strike, the first in the 65-year history of the tri-state lead and zinc field, went into effect today with a walkout of approximately 1000 workers.

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Rain and Forage Raise Courage in 'Dust Belt'

SPRINGFIELD, Colo., May 9 (AP)—Rain brought more joy to the southeastern Colorado sector of the "dust belt" today.

A shower, following up those which fell last week, brought nearly a third of an inch of rain to Baca County last night. Some farmers made plans to plant crops.

The rain was not responsible for all the joy, however. Government relief agencies shipped 14 carloads of hay and fodder into the area yesterday. Nine more carloads are due tomorrow.

Anti-Alimony Bill Rejected

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9 (AP)—Five married men and a bachelor, a majority of the Nebraska Senate's Judiciary Committee, yesterday vetoed the anti-heart balm bill of Mrs. Marjorie J. Stark, Norfolk legislator, which passed the House of Representatives. Disregarding Mrs. Stark's plea that "an itching

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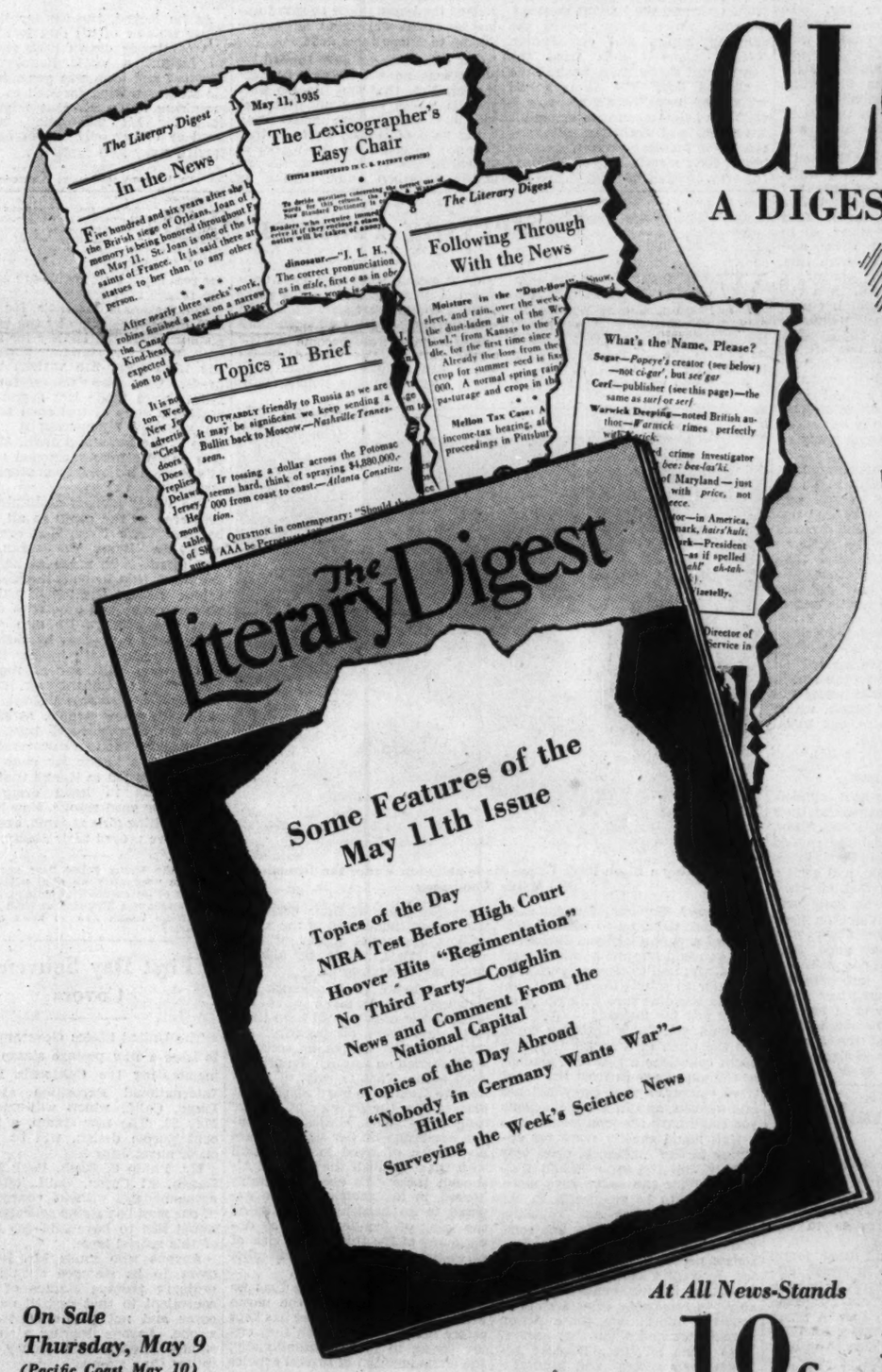
The Literary Digest
In the News
May 11, 1935
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair
The Literary Digest
Following Through With the News
Topics in Brief
What's the Name, Please?
The Literary Digest
Some Features of the May 11th Issue
Topics of the Day
NIRA Test Before High Court
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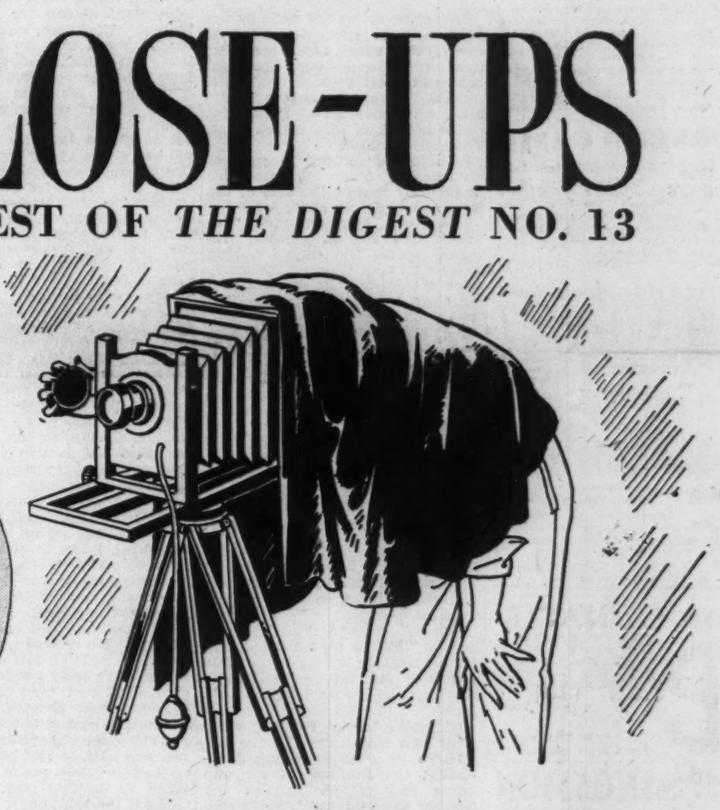

THE LITERARY DIGEST reports world events that he who runs may read, —some in pages, others in paragraphs. The latter are nuggets of news, frequently having importance greater than indicated by their size. To those who like variety and brevity, the columns that contain these brief items are among the favorite features of THE DIGEST.

Some columns are devoted to general news. "Topics in Brief" are pertinent paragraphs culled from the world press. "The Lexicographer's Easy Chair" is regularly and carefully scanned by readers seeking the latest authority on the correct use or meaning of words. One of the most popular features of THE DIGEST is "What's the Name, Please?" The pronunciation of every word is verified before publication.

Variety, conciseness, brevity, interest — qualities of these regular columns—are qualities met throughout THE DIGEST. From its very beginning THE DIGEST has been a mirror that reflects accurately leading world opinion. The *New* DIGEST continues to offer, in an original form and sparkling style, a *digest* of selections from the press of the world. Impartial and impersonal, it presents all sides of controversial questions.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

FOR READERS WHO WANT TO DO THEIR OWN THINKING

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Indians Came

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Our story opened when Seth Hubbard, on a fine August morning of 1689, woke to hear Ensign barking a warning which made the family apprehensive of an Indian raid. There were no signs of the intruders, however, and Seth went down to the alder swamp to milk the cow. There the Indians caught him and then surged up the slope toward the homes of the Hubbards and the Snows, as Seth, regardless of swinging tomahawks, gave a war whoop of warning.

Chapter Two

AN INDIAN stopped, leveled his matchlock, and fired. Mr. Snow stumbled, fell, rose again, and walked slowly forward, his hands to his side. Seth watched an Indian overtake him, and strike him down with his hatchet. From his own home he heard the hound barking and the sound of shots. The shots went on, now two or three shots, and then two or three more as the guns were reloaded and reprimed.

It was attack; the garrison house had been built strong for defense; his father had a chance. He clenched his hands—if he were only there to help. His mother would be loading his father's gun he knew, brushing the light hair back from her eyes. Even little Abigail would be helping with bullets, but the Hintons would be only making a confusion. Perhaps Ezekiel would fire a few shots.

Hatchets were striking on wood, at the Snows'. Mrs. Snow had got the door shut then, but their house was not a garrison house. Even with men in it, it wouldn't be able to make much of a defense, in a minute or two the door might be splintered through under their axes.

Bedagi fastened another thong about Seth's neck and twisted it over his brown, sinuous wrist.

He pointed toward the Snows', and they, too, began walking up the slope. The sea gulls were making a clamor, circling and screaming in the air.

Seth stumbled as he walked and the thong about his neck jerked. Now he could see his own house. The Indians were making an uproar, whooping and howling. Whenever one dodged out of shelter to fire, Seth heard his father's matchlock roar from inside. One of the savages had fallen, another was bleeding at the shoulder, though with the vermilion smeared on their chests it was hard to tell which was blood and which was paint.

At the Snows' door, two men were chopping with their tomahawks. Already the oak planks had been cut through and a man might easily have put in his hand to draw back the bar inside, but there was too much chance that a frenzied woman would strike at it with a knife or axe. There was plenty of time. Smash, splinter, went the axes, and the men working chanted in a sort of fierce rhythm.

Seth saw an Indian creep close to the side of the garrison house from the back. The man knelt, quiet and intent, over a pile of dry leaves and scraped pith which he had brought with him, striking his flint and then cupping the small flame between his hands. Two feathers were fastened in his scalp lock and the early light shone along his oiled body and the fringed buckskin leggings that he wore.

On to the Snows'

"Smoke um out like bears," said Bedagi, grinning. At the moment the wrecked door beside them gave way and the Indians, hooting and shrilling, poured in. Yanked by his cord, Seth followed Bedagi. Like a drowning man, he had a last glimpse of his own house, dark and large against the glitter of the bay, the smoke rising peacefully from the the chimney and a line of more sinister smoke curling up its side as the kneeling Indian crawled away to safety.

Mrs. Snow sat on the settle by the fire, one arm about four-year-old Persis, the other hand over the child's eyes. Her lips were white and she was singing—a hymn, Seth thought. There was no sign of the baby. An Indian seized Persis and pulled her out of Mrs. Snow's arms. The child shrieked.

Seth lunged forward in spite of his choking collar, throwing his bound body against the arm of the Indian who held the child.

"I'll carry her," he said. "I'm strong. Sell her at Quebec." He leaned against the Indian looking up with his gray eyes into the man's black eyes. "She'll be worth a new gun, anyhow," he said, repeating slowly, "I'll carry her."

The child was screaming. The man dropped her to the floor. He made a motion, as though stopping her mouth, a motion as though cutting her throat. Seth understood. He must quiet Persis or her master would kill her anyway. If she could be silenced, he might save her.

"Persis," he said, "I'll tell you a story—this is only a dream, Persis, Persis—"

He turned to Bedagi—

"Let my arms go free," he said. "I can't get away."

Bedagi untied the buckskin about his wrists, but the thong was still tight at his throat. He took Persis in his arms and turned with her toward the window.

"See the sea gulls, Persis," he said quietly. "What a big white one that is!" He went on talking to the child soothingly and her cries hushed to sobs, and she put her arm about his neck.

"There's a bonfire, Persis," he said—his own mouth dry. In the two minutes since he had entered the Snows', the fire against his own house had gained. In this dry weather the wall, itself, would soon be in flame. No help would come from the town, on whose outskirts they lay. The war-whoops and the firing would have been plainly heard, but each garrison house would be preparing for its own defense and receiving its neighbors; and the handful of soldiers would never venture out until they knew how large a force had come against them. They could not look for help, and the fire was burning brightly. He did not know whether his family knew it or not.

But at that moment the back door opened, a small man shot out with two buckets in his hands, ran along the side of the house, splashed both buckets over the small fire and ran back again and into the house before Seth knew for a certainty he had ever been there. Only one Indian recovered from his astonishment enough to fire at him and he apparently missed.

"Huzzah, huzzah for you, Zeke Hinton!" yelled Seth, beside himself. Bedagi jerked him from the window. Seth scarcely cared what was done to him by now, but the weight of Persis in his arms filled him with a sense of responsibility.

Mrs. Snow still sat on the settle, but they had tied her arms and she had a rope about her neck, too. The Indians were looting the house—the air was filled with white feathers from the feather beds they had slit with their knives and were using now to stuff things in—flour and ham and maple sugar all in together; clothes and shoes and bolts of linen and wool from Mrs. Snow's loom—blankets, spoons, a Bible and a wooden doll in a red calico dress. In their search chairs were overturned, chest drawers pulled out with a crash, but through the noise Seth thought the firing and yelling were less frequent from outside. The Indians were in a hurry. They were only a small party and had already lost several of their men. They had no wish to be caught at their work by a rescue party of townsmen and soldiers.

Through the confusion Mrs. Snow's eyes caught Seth's in a long look. She was trying to tell him something, trying to make him understand and help her. She dropped her eyes a moment to the settle on which she was sitting and then looked again at him.

He dared not nod his head, but his expression showed her he understood. He went on talking to Persis and when he could, he picked a piece of charred coal from the fire. He began to draw pictures for her on the smooth back of the settle and in and out of the pictures of horses and fish and cats he put letters, which no Indian would notice, but which taken all together read,

"Look for baby under settle."

Carried Away

A hoot like an owl's hoot sounded. The Indians hastily assembled their loot; a pack was given to Mrs. Snow, and one to Seth which he carried on his back, still holding Persis in his arms. The Indians, too, had each a load, which they carried on their backs from a strap across their foreheads bringing the weight on their necks. Seth and Mrs. Snow were both in a fever to be gone. Seth guessed that when the attack had begun the baby had just been fed and being so very young had fallen asleep and not wakened in spite of all the noise, Mrs. Snow had used the few minutes delay at the door to dress herself and hide all signs of the baby's existence, but even now one cry would send a savage back to find the child in its hiding place.

Now at last they were out of doors, but a small apple tree grew near the front door and the Indians paused a moment, while several picked the ripening apples and one Indian brought some brands from the hearth and threw them against the splintered door. The savages had withdrawn from Seth's house—one carried a helpless comrade across his shoulders, and Seth saw that another was indeed wounded. As they began their march, he, coming near the rear, reached out and kicked the brands apart as he passed by. The blow from Bedagi almost threw him to his knees, but no one took time to rebuild the fire he had scattered. He judged the house would be saved unless his father waited too long before daring to unbar their door.

One more look he gave toward his home that he was leaving perhaps forever. Now that the Indians were gone it looked empty and peaceful, with its closed shutters and its small rising wisp of smoke. Even at that distance he could see the marks of bullets in the wood, and a crow, no longer disturbed, came cawing up from the swamp, to spy out what had taken place. Two hollyhocks stood unbroken in late bloom by the door.

As he looked, the shutter in the upper window of his own loft room was cautiously drawn back and for an instant a white handkerchief fluttered and then was gone. It was his mother waving farewell to Seth, promising to do all that might be done for his redemption, saying good-by to her only son as he was carried away into captivity.

(To be continued next Thursday)

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—An Oud, a Near Eastern Instrument of Persian Origin, Played by Antranig Ongoonian, an Armenian of Boston. Upper—A Santour, a Form of Dulcimer Used in the Villages of Greece, Played by George Kantis of Boston. Lower—A Debarquee, Whose Goat-Skin Drum Provides Rhythm for Near Eastern Orchestras

Folk Music of Syria and Greece

By Pearl Strachan

IN THE days of Haroun-al-Rashid, eighth-century Caliph of Baghdad, Arabic music, having reached its height, began to spread farther than it had ever done before. Syrian minstrels carried it even as far as Spain, and today in such western countries as those of the American continent the ancient instruments such as the oud are to be found wherever Syrian people have come to settle.

Plucked with an eagle's feather, the oud, which is an instrument of Persian origin used throughout the Near East, is the prototype of the European lute. It has been a favorite instrument with the Sultans of Turkey. If one wanders in the evening through those thickly populated sections of New York or Chicago or Boston where the Oriental families gather in living rooms above their little shops, one may hear the poems of Yazid, Abu'l-Ala, Omar, Hafiz, Sadi and other Arabian and Persian poets sung in modern Arabic to the oud or the rebec.

How the words of an eastern lyrist, such as Ibn al-Motazz, carry one over the interim of a thousand years with:

Our old moon put her horns away and the dark nights were three;
There danced a girl-moon through the clouds, pallid as ivory.
At break of day went Jupiter patrolling down the sky,
Just as the lonely watchman with a lantern passing by.

Perhaps one catches a fragment from Hafiz:

. . All day the rain
Bathed the dark hyacinths in vain.

Mr. Selim H. Attaya, owner of the Universal Press, a printing shop in Boston, came to the United States, when a young boy, from ancient Lebanon. He is a singer well known in the Syrian section, and possesses, among various pieces of musical equipment of the East, a derbaquee, the instrument that thumps out the rhythm in the Arabic orchestra.

Shaped like a tall flower vase, the less expensive kind of derbaquee, Mr. Attaya says, is composed of unglazed pottery, terra-cotta color or white. The base is always of goat-skin like the disk of a drum. The player holds it under one arm and beats the drum-disk with fingers and thumb. The instrument in the accompanying photograph is of beautifully hammered brass, in an Egyptian and Arabic pattern with Kufic inscriptions.

It was purchased in Damascus, originally, probably from one of the artisans at work in the street, among the booths of the saddlemakers and the goldsmiths, and the fruit and vegetable peddler with his sing-song cry, "O ye people, I have tender water cresses." Perhaps the first player of it drew inspiration from the tall cedar trees on the sides of the near-by mountains—from the "cedars of Lebanon."

Greeks, too, have brought to the western civilization their native culture and arts, which Turkish imperialism has failed to destroy. Often in American cities one finds a Greek countrywoman with a distaff in her hand, spinning her thread for weaving, as women of the Old World have spun since the days of Homer and the Siege of Troy. One naturally thinks of the lyre when the music of Greece is mentioned, and travelers in Thessalonica tell of an old, blind minstrel who sat at the city gates until recent years, singing rather melancholy songs, which produced an emotional effect on his audience, while he accompanied himself on a rough kind of lyre.

Among the modern Greek musicians a type of dulcimer called a "santour" is very popular. The one in the illustration, played by its owner, Mr. George Kantis, who left Greece but a few years ago, rests on four legs which are detachable, so that it can be carried from place to place easily, and set up if necessary on a table. Mr. Kantis plays it with two light hammers, as one plays the Hungarian cimbalom, and the ends of these hammers are also wrapped to achieve louder or softer tones.

From the dim ages, music has meant song for the Greeks. Instrumental music has been mainly accompaniment for the voice. It is interesting to note that the word, "Music," is derived from the Greek word which was used comprehensively to include all the arts of the nine Muses. It designated the culture of the mind as distinguished from that of the body.

For the village festivities such as the observance of May Day or a marriage ceremony, the santour is used to accompany the singing and dance-songs performed by a chorus moving in a ring.

Much of the folk poetry still sung in the villages of Greece has been preserved by word of mouth from the old classical times.

Preserving Pioneer Skills

WHEN reading how the shipwrecked Swiss Family Robinson and others made ingenious use of what they found, have you sometimes thought that it would be fun to see what you could improvise in an emergency?

How many woodsman's secrets do you know? Suppose, for instance, that after paddling to some unfrequented part of a lake you discovered that you had scraped a hole in your canoe, and had to cross a large body of water to return to camp. If you had no mending tape with you what would you use instead?

Would you know that you could use the pitch of a spruce tree, and begin collecting a generous amount of the gum or rosin from the bark? Good campers always carry matches and utensils, and in a few moments you could have the gum melted into a thin liquid exactly right for applying to the surface. It dries very quickly and the canoe would then be ready for the water once more.

It's fun to be resouceful in the woods, and there are countless interesting things to do, but some knowledge of where to look for materials needed for equipment, shelter, food and clothing in various localities is indispensable. Probably you remember what a store of concrete information those fiction adventurers had when cast ashore? That made all the difference between their success and failure!

Nowadays people have grown so used to buying what they need, even when they might quite easily make certain things, that they have been missing the sense of independence which rewards the mastering of the simple, pioneering skills. Although many are turning out beautifully made articles in the hobby shops the real birch bark craft—are among the things they make.

The materials cost little, for deerskin brought to camp by the woodsmen provides the leather for snowshoe filling, and cords for bows, and the trees yield the various woods needs. Very satisfactory hunting knives were made last summer by cutting a strip of tool steel for the purpose and hammering it in the shop at the forge and anvil. Attractive handles were fashioned out of bits of birch bark left from other construction.

The sturdy pioneer atmosphere is preserved at the camp at all times because "Uncle Harry"—as everyone calls Mr. Harry E. Jordan, the woodsman—is so much at home in the woods that he built the stout log cabins without the use of nails by notching each end exactly to fit the next laid over it. He also avoids using nails in canoes by fastening pieces together with leather thongs and sewing with spruce roots. A lumberman part of the year, he likes to spend his summers sharing his skill with young people. At first it was the neighborhood boys, then Boy Scouts. Then he discovered that girls have a knack for shop work when interested in it, and that they are willing to learn every step needed for good results. Now he enjoys teaching girls at camp, and feels they have proved their ability.

Varnishing a Birch Bark Canoe Made at Camp Under the Direction of a Maine Woodsman

[On the Young Folks' Page next week and the week after we shall publish two articles of instructions for building kayaks. On the following Thursday we shall publish an article telling how to build a birch canoe.]

First Day Souvenir Covers

The United States Government is to issue a new postage stamp commemorating the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, Calif., which will open on May 29. The new stamp, a three-cent purple design, will be issued on or about June 1.

Mr. Philip S. Rush, Rock Haven Ranch, El Cajon, Calif., offers to accommodate, without charge, any of our mail bag stamp collectors who would like to have first-day covers of this special issue.

Anyone who sends Mr. Rush a cover to be stamped should send ordinary postage stamps of value equivalent to that desired on their cover and not pasted on the envelope. Anyone desiring a sheet of stamps should send money order rather than stamps.

A Lesson From the Australian Jamboree

WHEN Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, the Chief Scout, was speaking at the Rover Scout Moot at the close of the recent Australian Jamboree, he left the following message with his hearers:

"One great lesson that we carry away from here is that friendship and good will between people of different races is perfectly feasible, as we have seen in practice in our camp.

"In my own life I have found at least three ways in which difficulties can be successfully met in addition to the weapons suggested to you in the eighth Law 'A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.' The first is duty. You may often be divided between your inclination and pleasure, and your duty. The duty must always come first. Second comes fairness. Every question has its two sides. When a problem is before you, hear both sides before you decide on your course of action. Don't let your line be decided by the first speaker you hear. The greater the talker the more suspect he should be. The third most potent weapon is love. Often I have told you a smile and a stick will carry you through many difficulties, but nine times out of ten it is the smile that does the trick.

"When doubtful about what line to take, ask yourself: 'What would Christ have done?' and do that. Love is, after all, the spirit of God working within you. So farewell; go, each one of you, from here as messengers of love and good will to others, and God speed your effort."

Secrets

How do I know that Spring is near?
Today a crow
Flapped clumsy wings across the sky,
That's how I know.
And we are sailing fairy ships,
Where yesterday
Lay snow-banks—that soft winds
Have kissed away.

How do I know that Spring has come?
Wee sleepy heads
Are wakening to Sunshine's call
In garden beds.
Ah! Now I 'spy, on orchard green,
Bright spots of gold!
Dear Dandelion loved me so,
She came and told.

NORMA BUTLER McENHILL

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The Chosen River

I SUPPOSE every countryman (I know nothing of the inheritage of the town-bred) has a river of his own. Like a true friend, he knows it in all its moods; how it shrinks in summer and expands gloriously in the winter floods. No matter how independent and aloof it may be one day, it still remains his friend. For does he not remember those rare, still nights when, under the mystery of the moon, it softened and almost—spoke?

He may travel to far lands, but his river follows him. Beside every foreign stream, he finds himself listening with faint nostalgic eagerness for the voice of his distant friend. But he never hears it, for no two rivers ever sing alike.

My own river wanders between the quiet Cheviot Hills of the Scottish borders. High up in the wildest moors, it burbles forth on its twenty-mile journey. After hurrying and loitering between banks of short hill turf and springy heather, it reaches lower land. Here it slips quietly through lush meadows and lies in deep, quiet pools beneath the woods. Then out again to ripple in sunny shallows through the low, flat haugh lands. With growing speed, it scampers on past steep red cliffs and under dark mysterious caves, till it joins a more experienced colleague; and, with the increasing confidence of companionship, flows swiftly forward to reach the king of Border rivers, the Tweed. Here it meets many other mountain streams and together they flow eastward in ever-widening affluence toward their goal, the home of every burn and torrent, the sea.

THERE WERE LONG, long summer days when we were small, when a much-loved nurse filled a round basket with good things, packed some familiar tin mugs, and we set off through the green meadows and woods for the nearest bend of our river.

How damp and frothy the cuckoo-spit felt against our bare knees, and how we laughed at our beloved "Nanna" for going the long way round to avoid the field of placid-faced cows. Our picnic place was a certain high bank, riddled with rabbit warrens; and I always used to wonder what would happen if a rabbit were to pop out and find us so near his front door. But he never did! Beneath, our silver river chattered and sang its way between the stones. How blue the water forget-me-nots were! Just as if the sky had dropped down, when no one was looking, and edged the water with ragged strips of its own priceless carpet.

Then there followed the important business of minnow catching, linked with the delicious feel of soft clear water gurgling round our feet. Or sometimes we went jewel hunting on the shores, and what beautiful gems we found! Pebbles of the richest shades of red and yellow and blue, so smooth and shining that they felt like fine cool silk against the cheek.

And then home again, across the meadows in the golden light, with our long, dark shadows, so thin and interesting, in front of us.

LINKED WITH MY river itself is the multitudinous life that centers round it. It might, indeed, be compared to a kind of communal home or club of many living things.

There is, for instance, my purposeful energetic little friend, the water ousel, the center of whose activity is always in the river or close above it. Dressed in his spotless white shirt and shiny black coat, he bobs up and down on a rock in mid-stream, his hurried burbling song blending deliciously with the music of the waters. The heron, dignified and reserved, stands motionless and statuelike in his favorite shallows.

In some of the red sandy banks are the long tunnel-like burrows, where the sand martins have their quarters. As they swoop low over the water on summer evenings, to add an extra titbit to their youngsters' hard-earned meal, one wonders what secret, intimate message they are whispering to their ever-active guardian. Then there is the shy, but beautiful kingfisher, that rarest of joys. One vivid flash of blue and green and he is gone, before I can regain my breath for wonder.

Countless beautiful wild flowers have their roots sunk in the river banks. Everywhere yellow monkey-flowers crowd close together in little vivid patches, turning the islands and the shore to mottled gold, yet heedless that their gay debonair faces are mirrored in trembling loveliness below.

Half in and half out of the water lies the brooklime, its brilliant blue flowers peeping out like jewels among its deep green leaves. On a narrow strip of shingle a purple foxglove mounts guard in all his proud upstanding beauty over the tiny blue and yellow pansies that scramble joyously with the yellow stonecrop at his feet.

And beneath the moving mirror of the river itself little pink speckled trout, and less agile grayling dart eagerly to and fro, the essence of alert virile life; while in a still, mud-lined pool beneath a bank wriggling tadpoles and tiny minnows hobnob together in careless defiance of their foreign relations. And under a big stone by the edge of the pool a family of "creepers" live out their damp, sunless existence in complete self-satisfaction.

THERE WERE, TOO, these early summer mornings when I left a scrawled note on the breakfast table and slipped out with my rod before anyone was up. The mist lay lazily in the hollows of the hills, and the round, smooth stones by the water's edge were still damp with dew. Swallows darted skimming over the pools, and a thin haze of flies rose and fell above the still water where the crow's-foot lay, with each glossy face turned upward to the sun. Later I would lay aside my rod and light a tiny fire between two stones to cook my breakfast.

And then the unutterable peace of just lying curled up and still, to become enveloped in the all-pervading music of larks and the plaintive up-rising cry of the peewits. The thin blue wood smoke of the fire blew hither and thither in little fantastic wisps above me, and the cloud shadows passed swiftly over the river and on toward the hills.

YEARS PASSED; THE evening came of the day before I left to go abroad, and I went to say good-by to my river. I lay for a long time on one of its sweet, thyme-scented banks, my mind full of a whirl of emotions and surmises. There was something exasperating, and yet fascinating, about my friend's aloofness. I wished he might show a little more sentiment and interest in the momentous occasion; but he chattered away beneath me, nonchalant and preoccupied as ever, like the provoking housewife who *will* go on dusting while you give her your valued opinions on the affairs of nations.

Then gradually, in a burble here and a tinkle there, I realized he was singing me a little parting song between his chatter, which pieced together fell into familiar lines:

"Men may come and men may go
But I go on forever."

"So you know that song, too," I said. And, rising slowly, I turned away.

A. D. F. L.

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QUAYSIDE, POOLE: *A Water Color by Russell Reeve*

POOLE is a reputed haunt of artists in Dorset. As viewed from the Hamworthy side of the narrow channel between the outer and inner harbors, the quayside, warehouses, customs house and other buildings, dominated by the square tower of the parish church, make a favorite subject for painter and etcher; while the boatyards and miscellaneous craft, from a large cargo vessel to a small sloop, offer endless material for pictures.

Quayside scenery is hackneyed matter, as far as pictures go; but expansive skies, atmosphere, distance, sunshine, animation and good color can never be over-expressed.

Here was a bright, summer morning. The sketch had to be done swiftly, for things change so rapidly on quays, not to mention the effects of tides. The method was to use a fountain pen and color. Apart from the intrusion of lorries, which parked for some time in front of the artist and obstructed his view, the scene was clear, while incidents of activity, such as the discharging of timber from a Scandinavian steamer, and the exchanges around an ice-cream barrow, could be noted at will. The distant buildings were only just sketched in before another big steamer crept slowly into the one vacant berth, impressing the artist by the ease and accuracy with which it was steered into the gap.

Spanish Garden

The cool, dark hall is noncommittal, very.
The hushed courtyard makes no promises.
Then quite suddenly—wholly without warning—
The garden!
Amazing light, colors crowding, flower smells,
And the quaint inconsequential tinkle
Of indolent water—
Out of a great confusion of glory—
Blue, white, yellow—
Tiles take form underfoot
And in the fountain behind small bright-finned fish.

Green walls shut out the world.
Here is solitude made eloquent—unreal.
Here are tall cedars
And promise of a nightingale.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

A Joke by Any Other Name

THERE are no two opinions on the point that the English have a genuine hatred for showing their feelings. . . .

As a rule their jokes are uttered gravely; they always act on the principle that a story or a word to produce its full effect must not be too obvious; a joke must be unexpected to come off. With an absolutely innocent expression, in an unemphatic manner, and in a tone that is banal to a degree, they launch the most unexpected and devastating sallies. . . .

The Scotsman is even better than the Englishman in telling stories which keep one on tenterhooks until the very last moment. . . .

There is a strong likeness between stories told at Arles and at Glasgow, let us say, apart, perhaps, from a little more subtlety in the North and impetuosity in the South. In neither place does the narrator burst out laughing at the beginning or middle of his story; it's not until the end that he breaks into a smile and challenges approval.

What delicate irony is to be found in the meeting of the bosom friends Marius and Oliver on the quay at Marseilles. Marius sees Oliver, finds him depressed, asks about his troubles. Oliver's sole answer is to point at a cargo boat in front of him. "You see that boat?" he says presently. "I'm unloading the oranges and bringing them ashore the whole livelong day under this blazing sun." Marius sympathises, and asks his friend how long he has been at this hard work. Sadly and simply Oliver answers, "I begin to-morrow."—COMTE SERGE FLEURY, in "The French and Ourselves." (London: Bell.)

"The little foxes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE second chapter of The Song of Solomon we find presented a beautiful pen picture of springtime (2:11): "For, lo, the winter is past, . . . the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come." The writer then goes on to speak of the fig tree putting forth her green figs and the vines their tender grapes. It all hints of freshness and sweetness and promise, such as belong to springtime. A little farther on, however, we come to a word of caution and warning (2:15): "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, that spoil the vines: for our vines have tender grapes."

A dictionary mentions craftiness as characteristic of the fox. Indeed, to the fox is attributed unusual cunning. He knows how to abide his time and to steal upon his prey unobserved. The foxes mentioned in The Song of Solomon were small, and in some instances they may not have attracted much attention. Very soon, however, the damage they were capable of doing would become apparent. The vinedressers found that the little foxes could do much injury, and that it was these little ones which were preventing the tender grapes from reaching maturity.

In like manner today we may be inclined to look upon little faults and failings, little unideal habits, slight departures from truthfulness, as small and insignificant, and therefore indulge a tendency to overlook them. They may appear harmless. When something comes to us labeled as harmless, it is always well to scrutinize it carefully. It is at best but a negative term. The thing thus presented may possibly prove to be a little fox which would spoil the tender grapes of unfolding spiritual achievement. In the guise of innocence it may be seeking an entrance into our thought and experience which will not ultimately prove beneficial.

One of the many blessings Christian Science confers upon those who faithfully and earnestly study it, is that it enables them not only to discriminate between the true and the false, but to take their stand firmly for what is right. By revealing absolute Truth it supplies the individual with a standard to which he can bring every question with which he is confronted, and through which he can be assured of receiving the correct reply. It enables him to measure each experience or proposition by the plumbline of honesty and integrity. It inculcates higher purposes and motives, more straightforward methods, and undeviating allegiance to righteousness. What may seem to be a small departure from truthfulness, or an insignificant compromise with the unideal, is no longer tolerated. The little foxes of wrong suggestion or impulse are thus detected and arrested before their approach becomes injurious.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, clearly recognized all this when she wrote in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 123), "Seeing that we have to attain to the ministry of righteousness in all things, we must not overlook small things in goodness or in badness, for 'trifles make perfection,' and 'the little foxes . . . spoil the vines.'" Herein is set forth a most encouraging thought. "Trifles make perfection"! No right thought or action is too small to be important. What a deep significance this lends to our daily living, what weight to each decision! Any wrong thought or suggestion arrested and corrected by the truth helps us to gain perfection. Each impulse of kindness and unselfed love entertained and expressed aids in the ripening of Christlike character.

In his epistle to the Galatians the Apostle Paul speaks of "the fruit of the Spirit" as "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (5:22). What an array of virtues! The aspiring heart longs to show forth all these winsome qualities. An understanding of Christian Science not alone aids one to do this, but also equips one to safeguard this "fruit of the Spirit" from the depredations of marauding suggestions. Thus the springtime of spiritual promise is not frustrated, but unfolds and ripens into abundant fruitage. The "ministry of righteousness" is being attained, and we know what the great apostle meant when he spoke of bringing forth "fruit unto God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"De små rever"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I ANNET kapitel av Salomos Høisang finner vi en vakker skildring av våren (2:11): "For se, nu er vinteren omme, . . . blomstene kommer til syne i landet, sangens tid er inne." Det fortelles videre hvorledes fikentreets frukter tar til å rødme og vintrærnes blomster dufter. Det hele bringer tanken hen på friskhet og ynde og forjettelse, alt det som hører våren til. Litt senere kommer vi imidlertid til et formaningens og advarselens ord (2:15): "Fang revene for oss, de små rever som ødelegger vingårdene! Våre vingårder står jo i blomst."

Listighet nevnes gjerne som et av revens kjennetegn; den formodes å eie denne egenskap i en usedvanlig grad. Den forstår å avvente det gunstige øieblikk og å snike sig ubemerket inn på sitt bytte. De rever som omtales i Salomos Høisang, var små og hadde i nogen tilfelle kanskje ikke tiltrukket sig nogen videre opmerksomhet. Innen meget kort tid vilde imidlertid den skade de kunde gjøre, bli åpenbar. Vingårdsmennene fant ut at de små revene kunde gjøre megen fortred, og at det var disse små vesener som hindret druene fra å nå frem til modning.

På lignende måte er vi kanskje i våre dager tilbøielige til å betrakte små feil og mangler, små uvaner, ubetydelige avvikelser fra sannferdigheten som betydningsløse småting og således gi efter for tendensen til å overse dem. De kan synes å være uskadelige. Når noget fremstiller sig for oss merket uskadelig, vil vi alltid gjøre vel i å undersøke det omhyggelig. Dette merke er i beste fall bare et negativt uttrykk. Det er vel mulig at den ting som fremstiller sig med sådant merke, kan vise sig å være en liten rev som søker å ødelegge de nye druer, de åndelige opnåelser som er i ferd med å utfolde sig. Under uskyldighetens forkledning søker den kan hende å få innpass i vår tanke og erfaring, noget som til slutt vil vise sig ikke å være gagnlig.

En av de mange velsignelser Kristen Videnskap bringer dem som studerer den trofast og alvorlig, består i at den setter dem i stand til ikke alene å skjelne mellem det sanne og falske, men til bestemt å forfekte det som er rett. Ved å åpenbare den absolutte Sannhet gir den den enkelte en norm som han kan rette sig efter ved løsningen av ethvert spørsmål han blir stillet overfor, og derved være forvisset om at han vil få det riktige svar. Den setter ham i stand til å anvende særlighetens og rettskaffenhetens loddsnor ved bedømmelsen av alle erfaringer og foretagender. Den fremholder ønskeligheten av høiere forsett og beveggrunner, mere likefremme metoder og usvikelig troskap mot rettferdigheten. Det som kan synes å være en ringe avvikelse fra sannferdigheten eller et betydningsløst kompromiss med et mindre ideelt tenkesett, vil ikke lenger bli tålt. De små rever, feilaktige suggestioner eller tilskyndelser, blir derved opdaget og stanset før de kommer så langt at de blir skadelige.

Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, hadde en klar erkjennelse av dette da hun skrev i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (s. 123): "Da vi ser at vi i alle ting må vinne frem til rettferdighetens tjeneste, må vi ikke overse små ting av godt eller ondt, for 'bagateller utgjør fullkommenhet', og 'de små rever . . . ødelegger vingårdene'." Vi finner megen opmuntring i den tanke som er fremsatt her. "Bagateller utgjør fullkommenhet!" Ingen rett tanke eller handling er for liten til å være viktig. Hvilken dyp betydning får ikke derved vårt daglige liv og hvilken vekt hver enkelt avgjørelse! Hver gang vi stanser en uriktig tanke eller suggestion og beriktiger den ved hjelp av sannheten, tar vi et skritt henimot fullkommenheten. Hver gang vi føler og gir uttrykk for en tilskyndelse til å vise vennlighet og uselvisk kjærlighet, modnes en Kristuslik karakter mere og mere i oss.

I sitt brev til galaterne taler apostelen Paulus om "Åndens frukt" som "kjærlighet, glede, fred, langmodighet, mildhet, godhet, trofasthet, saktmodighet, avholdenhet" (5:22). Hvilken anselig sammenstilling av dyder! Det higende hjerte lenges efter å uttrykke alle disse tiltalende egenskaper. En forståelse av Kristen Videnskap ikke alene hjelper oss til å gjøre dette, men setter oss også i stand til å verne om denne "Åndens frukt" så den ikke røves av påtrengende suggestioner. Derved blir den åndelige forjettelses vår ikke forpuret, men utfolder sig og modnes til rik høst. Vi er i ferd med å vinne frem til "rettferdighetens tjeneste", og vi vet hvad den store apostel mente da han talte om å "bære frukt for Gud".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Ácoma, City of the Sky

A SECOND visit to Acoma brought some new impressions and confirmed or corrected others. To be where the sun is the only time-piece by day and the Dipper by night, and where no form of trade is nearer than nineteen miles, unless one undertakes to transport the delicate pottery of the women, is certainly a unique experience. Through the day we watched at intervals the marvelously deft and steady fingers of our hostess as she outlined elaborate designs upon some large jars, no two being the same, never hesitating for an instant whether it were the hair-line in parallels on the lip, or the curve of a bird's wing on the rounded surface, of the jar. A younger woman with her yucca-brush filled in the solid spaces, such, for example, as a lozenge or the wing of a bird, all the colors being previously ground and prepared in shallow dishes from minerals collected by the women themselves. During the day ten such jars were decorated.

That night we made our beds on the ground at the foot of the Crag under "crumbling columns grand against the moon" with such protection as we could find from the sand flying before a high wind that blew continuously even after there was no longer any threatening of rain. Dark and heavy clouds threw dramatic shadows on the outstanding towers that rose all about us, taking on grotesque totemic forms, rugged, massive, sculpturesque. If by day the houses seem part of the Crag, by night the entire Peñol takes on even more the aspect of a fortress with outstanding escarpments.

When at last all grew clear, I sat through the hours of darkness under a vast and vaulted sky in a silence so enfolding that it was awesome. Only once the whinny of a horse from a not distant corral broke the stillness; only once some four-footed creature trotted across the middle distance, stopped to watch me curiously, but, because I was motionless, went on its way, thinking, perhaps, I too was no more than an out-cropping figure of those walls and bastions that seemed veritably the temple precincts of a more heroic age and race than ours.

Then came the dawn, grey and pearly. As it warmed to rose, we bestirred ourselves, sobered by the solemnity of surroundings and of effects that baffle words—scarcely even to be named beauty because of overtones of a strange and wondrous majesty.

Before saying a final farewell to the Sky City, we followed a road for nearly two miles, a little west of north, out to a point from which may be had the finest of all the general views of the Crag, with its many vertical pinnacles and shadowy coves. From there the length of the mesa-top is better comprehended, as well as the perfect adaptation of the long, low lines of the houses to the natural situation, while the great church with its two very solid towers is silhouetted against the sky as a separate and individual element of the composition. Nowhere can be better understood the keynote of pueblo culture, which is the astonishing harmony atttained by the Indian with all the elemental forces surrounding him, especially evidenced in the building of his houses as a part of the natural setting.—MRS. WILLIAM T. SEDGWICK, in "Acoma, The Sky City." (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Africa Guards Her Secrets

WHEN I lived in England I thought I was rather a clever gardener. Everyone told me so, and certainly I had made one or two rather nice gardens. At least I knew all the Latin names of the flowers—which sounded impressive. . . .

When I came out here I soon learned how little I knew, and the little I did know was of no use to me.

Out here, the bewildered flowers, transported from their natural setting, bloom when they feel inclined, and grow just as tall or as short as they feel themselves capable of doing. The ones I first planted were as mystified as I, as to when they should bloom, and how. Some of them still are; though their indomitable determination is something to be admired. The mimosa trees, for instance, start gaily off every year with a commendable abundancy of tight little gray-green buds that develop slowly into tight little yellow buds; then they begin to hesitate, for by now the tropical sun has got warmed up to its job. Surprised, and reluctant to open before that devastating blaze, they linger on until they are caught by the long rains that beat down upon them with such tropical fury that it almost seems as if the roof of heaven itself had given way. Down tumble the bewildered buds, and the patient trees resign themselves to a troubled sleep, only to start again within a month or two as eagerly and hopefully as ever. This persistence is magnificent, and I feel ashamed that I am so little able to help, and can only hope that nature will relent and whisper the secret in their long-suffering ears. It seems all the more strange since many varieties of mimosa are indigenous to the country. Africa is an enigma, and does not choose to give up her secrets willingly.

There are many other trees and plants just as confused. As yet they have been unable to adapt themselves to the violent conditions here. Some we have brought out—such as various varieties of nuts, gooseberries and currants, lilacs, and many others—have given up altogether and died.

Others, like the foxglove, to take a single example, send up a magnificent growth of foliage: a sort of apologetic subterfuge for their inability to deal with the situation and bloom. The English apples have managed better. Unable to decide upon the correct blossoming season, they have very cleverly got over the difficulty by blooming continuously, with the exception of one or two months when they are wintering. In this way blossom and ripe fruit are on the tree together, though the early and late blossom never matures. . . .

Walking around the garden here is amazing and astonishing, for in the flower world, at any rate, east and west definitely not only meet but live amicably side by side.

In the kitchen garden you will find strawberries and pineapples, ground-nuts and peas, mangoes and raspberries, rhubarb and pawpaws, avocado pears and English apples, all growing happily together; while in the flower garden there is an equally queer assortment. Hibiscus and delphiniums, roses and poinsettias, cannas and chrysanthemums, and many another odd combination, jostle each other for room-space.—JOYCE BOYD, in "My Farm in the Lion Country." (Copyright, 1933, by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.)

May Gold

WHEN dandelions pour their yellow
Over meadows warm and mellow,

I fly about as does the bee
Gathering sweet serenity.

Bent beneath the weight of honey
I store a dewy kind of money—

Gold that never knew the print
Of machine in any mint,

Gold that paves with sunset light
The pastures of oncoming night.

Warm and burning lies the gold—
A brazier to the ether's cold.

—RUTH BALDWIN PIERSON, in *Voices*.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Briskly Moves Forward, Led by Railroad Issues

Commodity and Money Markets

Railroad Shares Are Prominent In A Lively Market

Substantial Gains Made By the Industrial Specialties

By Forrest Price

Railroad stocks moved upgrade today.

And took the rest of the market with them.

It was a busy session, approximately 1,700,000 shares changing hands.

The rails were bought for no good reason that was apparent to the naked eye.

Statisticians have been saying right along for some time past that there should be an upswing in the rail group to make the market a symmetrical bull affair.

And of course traders saw to it that the rails moved forward.

Gains of a point to 3 points were established by Union Pacific, Jersey Central, Delaware & Hudson, Atchison common and preferred, Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville.

Cuban American Sugar preferred rose nearly 7 points. Ingersoll-Rand moved up more than 4 points to a new high, and the preferred ascended 7 points.

The oil stocks were in demand because of another increase in gasoline prices in eastern territory. Pure Oil preferred was up 3 points at one time, a new high. Standard Oils of California, Indiana, and New Jersey all made new highs.

International Business Machines moved up 3 points to a new high. Other good gainers were Goodyear preferred, Worthington Pump, Safeway Stores, Johns-Manville, American Locomotive preferred, American Telephone and Peoples Gas.

Among the few losers were Great Western Sugar, U. S. Smelting and the American Smelting issues.

About the best that could be said of the bond department is that it was steady. Price changes were small for most part, and trading lacked feature.

Strength of cotton featured the commodities markets. Futures moved forward more than $1 a bale. The grains moved within a rather narrow range.

It does not seem to make much difference what the news is or what economic developments may be, the stock market, it appears, is going to go up or down independently of it all if inclined to pursue any particular direction.

For example it has been only a few months ago that the price trend was downward. And it was at a time when business was showing distinct signs or reviving. But no amount of good news apparently had any effect on market swings.

Now things are different. Evidently traders are bullishly inclined. And this in face of a declining trend in some of the business indexes. Some analysts think the business recession will continue in a mild way until August.

But nearly every development, good or bad, is bullishly interpreted. The effects of the soldiers bonus bill may be construed both favorably and unfavorably as a market influence. At present the the majority sentiment seems to be on the bull side.

Grain Values Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Advances of grain values late today went hand in hand with reports that shortage of hard wheat was becoming evident both at Kansas City and Minneapolis. Kansas City May wheat went to a premium over May delivery in Chicago, and Minneapolis May was also inclined to strengthen. Today's premium of Kansas City May over Chicago was more than 5 cents, compared with around 2½ cents earlier in the week.

Wheat closed firm, ¼-⅝ above yesterday's finish, July 96-96⅛, corn ¼-⅜ up, July 82⅛-¼, oats ½-⅞ advanced, and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to a rise of 17 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; rails, oils and specialties lead upturn.

Bonds: Irregular; secondaries improve.

Curb: Higher; specialties exhibit strength.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Firm; commission house and foreign buying.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; hard wheat scarce.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Slow; steady, some higher; top $14.10.

Hogs: Slow; steady; top $9.30.

Foreign

London: Trading was dull on the stock exchange today. Transatlantic, gold mining, oil and industrial shares were the firmest, while other stocks eased, due to lack of support. The market closed steady.

Paris: Favorable reports from the New York, London and Brussels markets caused prices to show an upward tendency on the Bourse today. Foreign issues led the advance in metal, Young's Loan and French industrial shares. Gold mining and Belgian stocks registered a firm tone. The closing was moderately active.

Berlin: Prices improved further on the Boerse today, and the closing was firm.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—Offerings at the wool auction today, which included 3960 bales of South American, amounted to 10,974, of which 3960 bales were sold. The improved prices registered yesterday were well maintained, withdrawals being few. The liberal supply of crossbreds placed on the market met with keen bidding from the home trade and Germany.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 9	Last May 8
7¼	4¼		Adams Express	2800	6½	5⅝	6½	5⅞
11⅝	8		Addressograph	3400	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	11⅛
8⅜	4½		Advance Rumely	3400	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	11⅛
8⅝	6¾	.60	Advance Rumely pf	1600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8
125¼	104⅜		Allied Stores Prod	500	8¼	8	8¼	8
20⅛	15⅝		Air Reduction	2400	125⅛	123¼	125⅛	123
10	6⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	4700	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1⅞	⅝	7	Allegheny Pr Pf (h)	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7	3¾		Allegh Corp (h)	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6¾	1¾		Alle pf ww xxx (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	1
147½	125	6	Alle pf xw (h)	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	3½
19½	12		Allied Chem	2900	147½	146	147½	146
20½	14	1	Allis Chalmers	8500	19½	18¼	19½	18¾
3⅝	2⅛		Alpha Port Cem	800	18¾	17¾	18½	
68	48½	2	Amal Leather	900	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
57¾	42	2	Amerada	3400	65	62	64½	64⅛
27¼	13½		Am Ag Ch Del	2800	68	65	68	
64	43	3	Am Bank Note	4900	27¾	26¾	27¼	27½
10⅛	6½		Am Bank Note pf	10	64	64	64	63½
110	57⅝		Am Crystal Sug	1700	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
29⅝	21	.80f	Am Crys Sug pf	50	110	108½	108½	110
125	119	7	Am Drake S&F pf	400	28½	25½	25½	25
123⅜	110	4f	Am Drake S&F pf	100	124	124	124	
168	147	7	Am Can	2500	121¼	120	120	121
20¼	10		Am Can pf	600	168½	165⅞	165⅞	260⅜
45⅜	25½		Am Car & Fdry	300	18	14⅝	15	14⅛
83⅜	38		Am Car & F pf	100	38½	35½	36	35
84⅛	66		Am Chain pf	800	84¼	84¼	84½	82
33⅜	22½	3f	Am Chicle	100	80	80	80	83
3	1½		Am Com Alcohol	100	84¼	84¼	84½	82
5⅛	2¾		Am Encaustic T	900	24¼	24	24	23¾
5⅛	2		Am European	1600	2	1¾	2	1⅞
23⅜	11		Am & For Pow	400	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
8⅝	3½		Am & For Pow pf	700	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
13	8¼	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	10	10	10	10
28⅝	17		Am Hawaiian	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
32½	29½	2.40	Am Hide & L pf	100	16	16	16	
4⅞	3½		Am Home Pr	500	24	23½	23⅝	23
37¾	28⅛	6	Am Ice	1600	32	31½	32	31½
7	4½		Am Ice pf	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6	1¾		Am International	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36
20¾	9		Am La Fr pf (h)	7200	7¾	7	7	7
56½	32		Am Locomotive	80	27¼	27¼	27¼	
9⅝	4½		Am Loco pf	900	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
9½	4½		Am Mach & Met	400	38½	38½	38½	11⅞
20⅞	13½		Am Mach & M ct	700	9¼	8⅝	9	8¾
101½	72		Am Metal	100	9	9	9	9
23⅜	12	1⅛	Am Metal 6%	1900	20¾	19¾	20	19¾
28	18½	.8	Am Mach & Fy	2600	21⅝	21	21	21½
24	10½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	2500	31⅝	31	31⅛	30⅝
16½	10½		Am P&L 6% pf	4600	36	35¼	35¾	35
24	15¾		Am Radiator	4500	24	23	23¼	22⅞
76½	66	4	Am Rolling Mill	8500	14⅛	13¾	14	13¾
5	4½		Am Safety Razor	7300	20¾	19⅞	20	19⅝
24⅜	18½	1	Am Seating	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
26¼	20	2	Am Sum Tobacco	1800	81½	80	81½	80
48¼	31⅝		Am Shipbuilding	400	23¾	22½	23½	22½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & Ref	60	23	23	23	22½
117	101	7	*Am Smelt & R pf	21600	45⅞	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝
73½	63	7½	*Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	142½	142¼	142½	144
85	72½	5	*Am Snuff	200	113	113	113	116
87¾	74¾	5	*Am Tobacco	400	73¾	73¼	73¾	73¾
18½	12		*Am Tobacco B	2600	84	83½	84	83½
43	33⅛		Am Steel Fdries	1500	88½	85¾	86	85
70½	55½	2f	Am Stores	1200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
140½	126½	7	Am Sugar Ref	300	35	35	35	35
119¼	98⅛	9	Am Sug Ref pf	900	63½	62½	63¼	62¾
19⅜	9		Am Tel & Tel	200	139⅝	139⅛	139⅝	140
14⅞	7⅛	.50	Am Typ F pf (h)	7900	119⅝	117⅝	118½	117¼
64	48	6	Am Wat W & E	50	13⅝	13	13⅛	13¼
9¼	4⅞		Am Watlpf	3500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
45⅛	35½		Am Woolen	200	62	61	61	61¼
15⅜	7		Am Woolen pf	400	7¼	6¾	7	6¾
6½	2¼		Am Writ Pap (h)	700	42¾	42	42	41⅞
4⅞	3		Am Wr P pf (h)	200	3⅝	3⅝		
15⅝	8		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
30½	16⅛		Anaconda Cop	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
17⅛	14	.60	Anaconda Wire	52600	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝
109	103	6½	Anchor Cap	200	20	20	20	19⅝
42½	36	17	Anchor Cap pf	900	14¼	14	14⅛	14
6⅛	3¼		Archer Daniels	20	108	107⅞	108	107⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill	600	42½	42	42	42
6⅝	4		Armour Ill pr pf	2500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13⅝	7½		Arnold Constable	500	59	58½	59	58¾
70	48		Asso Dry Goods	200	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
55⅜	35¾	2e	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
86½	66⅜	5	Atchison T&SF	200	56	53⅝	54	52¾
37¼	19½		Atchison pf	5900	41⅞	40⅝	41¾	40⅜
25⅝	21⅜		Atl Coast Line	500	75	73½	75	
43	32¾	2e	Atl Refining	5900	23½	22½	23	22
112	106¾	6	Atlas Powder	800	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	24⅞
29¾	15		Atlas Powder pf	60	39½	38	39	38¼
14	3		Auburn Auto	500	111	110½	111	110
5⅝			Austin Nichols	300	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	20½
			Aviation Corp Del	900	4	3⅞	4	3¾
			—B—					
6⅝	1½		Baldwin Loco (h)	900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	7½		Balt & Ohio	7500	11½	11	11	10⅞
17⅞	9¼		Balt & Ohio pf	400	13½	13	13	12⅝
42¼	36⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41	41	41	41
44⅝	37½	4a	Bayuk Cig	200	40¼	40	40	40
9¼	5⅞		Barnsdall A	9200	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16¾	15⅞	16¼	
83½	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	300	82	82	82	82
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	1800	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12½
17½	11⅞		Bendix Aviation	3500	15	14⅜	14⅞	
34⅜	21⅝		Beneficial Ind Ln	3300	17¼	17	17	
73¼	53⅜		Bethlehem Steel	4900	28¾	25½	26⅛	25⅝
28¼	14¾		Beth Steel pf	500	67½	66¾	67	65¾
13⅞	9⅝		Bigelow Sanford	100	19¾	19¼	19¼	18¾
111	103¼	7	Blaw Knox	1700	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
43	28¼		Bloomingdale pf	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	114
10	6⅛		Blumenthal pf	30	41½	41	41½	
50⅛	49¾	3	Boeing Airplane	400	8¼	8	8⅛	8
98	90	4f	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	55½	55	55	55
26⅝	21	1.60	Bon Ami A	20	96	96	95½	96
35½	28¼	1.50	Borden	2900	24	23¾	24	23¾
30⅛	24⅛	2	Borg Warner	3500	35⅞	34½	35	34½
9⅞	8¾	1.06	Briggs Mfg	22400	30	29⅜	29¾	29½
33¾	23⅛	3	Bridgeport Brass	2800	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛
36⅛	31¼	2f	Briggs & Strat	1100	33¾	33	33½	33
44⅛	38½	3	Bristor Myers	500	32½	32¼	32½	32
97	90	6	Brooklyn Man T	300	39¼	38½	38½	38½
31⅞	11⅛	7	Brooklyn M T pf	300	96½	96	96	
58½	43	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	14	14	14	
60	53	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	56½	55½	56	56
6⅞	4¼		Brown Shoe	400	58	57½	57½	
6⅜	4¼		Brunswick-Balke	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13	8½		Bucyrus Erie	500	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	5¾
75	62¾	2	Bucyrus E cv pf	900	12¼	11⅝	12¼	11⅝
5¼	3¼		Bucyrus E pf	300	7	6¾	6¾	
33	27		Budd Mfg	2100	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
15	8¼	2½	Budd Mfg pf	600	28½	27⅝	28	27¾
4⅞	3⅞		Budd Wheel	19700	4¾	4	4	4¼
97⅛	3		Bullard	100	42⅜	41⅝	42	
157⅛	131¼	.60	Bulova Watch	700	12¼	11⅜	12	11
31⅜	1		Burns Bros pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
23¾	11⅜		Burroughs Add	30	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
20⅝	11⅜	1	Bush Term (h)	2400	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	15⅜
			Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
			Byers	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			—C—					
42½	34⅞	1½	Calif Packing	800	36⅜	36	36½	36½
1⅛	½		Callahan Z & L	6500	1½	¾	1⅛	¾
11⅝	1½	.20b	Calumet & Hecla	2000	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3⅜
16⅜	8¾	.40	Campbell Wy&C	500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
13¾	9⅜		Canadian Dry	4000	10¼	10	10⅜	10⅛
7⅛	4⅜		Canadian Pacific	1800	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
63	45¾		Capital Admin	100	7	7	7	6¾
99½	83½	4	Case Thresh	14300	60¼	58⅛	58½	59
46¼	36½	1f	Case Thresh pf	180	99½	98¾	99½	98
35⅜	19⅛		Caterpillar Trac	7900	46¼	45⅜	46⅛	46
25½	11¼		Celanese Corp	3500	22½	21¾	22¼	22⅛
29	22¼	1½	Celotex Co pf (h)	320	21½	20½	21¼	20½
55⅛	34		Central Aguirre	2200	29	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜
63¾	35⅜	2	Central RR of NJ	300	41	41	41	38
65	39⅛		Cerro de Pasco	17500	59¼	57¾	58¼	58½
33¼	23		Certain-Teed	400	47⅜	46	47	46¾
44⅞	36	3	Certain-Teed pf	240	30¼	28	30¼	27½
45⅜	37½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	500	31½	31	31½	30¼
2⅜	1¼		Ches & Ohio	2300	43½	42½	42¾	42⅜
2	¼		Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	
4¾	¾		Chi Mil & St P	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	2⅜		Chi Mil & St Ppf	300	⅞	⅞	1	
10⅝	4⅛		Chi & N'western	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅞	4⅝		Chi & N'west pf	700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30¾	20		Chi Pneu Tool	300	6	6	6	5½
7⅝	4		Chi Pneu T pf	3000	7¾	6¾	7⅛	7⅛
4	1		Chi Rk I & P (h)	4500	30¾	28¾	29⅛	30¼
29¾	25½	2	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	28⅝
17⅜	9		Chickasha Cot O	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
44¼	31	1f	Chile Copper	300	27¼	27¼	27½	27
24	20	2	Chrysler	460	27⅜	26⅝	27	27
500	87	6½	City Ice & Fuel	62000	44¼	43	43⅝	43½
15	12⅜	.80	City Ice & F pf	300	23½	23½	23½	23⅜
5	3¼		Clark Equipment	100	100	100	100	
			City Stores N	300	13	12½	13	12½
28½	23¾	1	Cluett Peabody	200	4	4	4	
21⅝	16⅞	.50	Coca Cola	100	25½	25½	25½	204½
18¼	16	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	500	207¼	206	206	
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	2000	16¼	16	16⅛	
15⅜	9		Collins & Aikman	1700	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
85	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	1700	12⅝	11½	11⅞	11⅝
8½	5⅞		Colo F & Ir (h)	10	81½	81½	81½	81¼
19⅝	10¾		Colo & Southern	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¾	3¾		Columbia Gas	220	16	14¾	16	14¾
67	35⅛	6	Columbia G pf A	800	63¾	61½	61½	62¾
60	31	5	Columbia G pf B	50	64	64	65	62¾
53¼	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	7500	52¼	50	51¼	50½
83	47	4	Columbian Carb	3300	83	82	82¾	82¾
47⅛	39½	2	Comm Credit	4500	44⅜	43⅝	44	43½
58¾	52½	3	Comm Cred A	1700	58½	58⅛	58⅜	58
118⅛	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	330	116¼	116	116	
32¼	29½	2	Comm Cr 7% pf	320	31⅝	31½	31¾	
66⅜	56¼	2f	Com Cr 8% pf B	630	31¾	31½	31¾	
58½	57¾	3	Comm Inv Tr	3200	66¾	65⅞	66¾	65½
23⅞	17⅝	.85f	Com Cred A Rct	300	58	58	58	57⅝
44½	29¼	3	Comm Solvents	2600	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19¼
11⅝	9		Comwith & So	4200	1⅛	1	1	
			Comwith &S 6pf	2000	44¼	43½	44	43¼
			Conde Nast Pub	800	11⅞	10¾	11½	
42	23¾	4½	Congoleum Nairn	300	9¼	8½	9	
49	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	600	34	33¼	33⅝	33¾
7½	4⅛		Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
22½	15⅜	.50g	Consol Film Ind	100	10	10	10	
10½	7		Consol Film I pf	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
24⅞	15⅞	1	Consol Cigar	600	17¾	17	17⅝	17⅜
96¼	72⅛	5	*Consol Gas	500	75	73¾	73¾	73¾
9¼	6½		Consol Gas pf	22500	24¼	23½	23½	23¾
112	108½	8	Consol Oil	1300	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
5	4¾		Consol Oil pf	40000	9¼	8¾	9	9⅛
1½	½		Consol Rys Cu pf	300	110	110	110	110½
82	71	6½	Consol Textile	800	4¾	4	4⅛	4
13⅜	9½		Con Chg prpfww	200	½	½	½	½
5⅛	3½		Container A	50	76	76	76	76
6¾	4½		Container B	1700	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	9¾
1	¾		Cont Baking A	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
54	46¼	4	Cont Baking B	400	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅜
74⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Baking pf	300	5	5	5	5
34	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Con	400	51¾	51¼	51¼	51¼
1¾			Cont Insurance	3500	73¾	73	73½	73¼
21	15½	.12½b	Cont Motors	1800	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
48⅛	41¾	3	Cont Oil	27500	21	20¾	20¾	20⅝
71⅜	62	3	Corn Exchange	50	44¼	44	44¼	44¼
6⅞	4¼		Corn Products	7000	71¾	70¼	71¼	71
39⅛	35⅞	2f	Coty	600	5	4¾	5	4¾
16⅝	13½		Cream of Wheat	1900	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜
31½	23½	1	Crosley Radio	900	16¼	16	16	16
47⅝	43½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	500	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅛
28¼	14		Crown Cork pf	300	47	47	47	47
68	48½		Crucible Steel	200	19⅝	19½	19½	19
1	¾		Crucible Steel pf	300	58	58	58	
7⅝	5		Cuba Co	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7¾	3⅝		Cuba Ry pf	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
77⅛	40½		Cuban Am Sug	120	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
47⅛	40	2½	Cuban Am S pf	1100	77½	70½	74	70½
22⅛	15		Cudahy Packing N	800	40¼	40	40½	40
101¼	80½	7	Curtis Publoshg	2000	21⅝	21	21⅛	20½
3	2		Curtis Pub pf	1200	101¼	100⅜	101¼	100
10⅛	6¼		Curtiss-Wright	1400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
20¾	16		Curtiss-Wright A	1800	8¾	8⅜	8½	8⅜
			Cutler Hammer	1000	19¾	19	19¾	19¾
			—D—					
31	22¾		Deere & Co	5500	29¼	28¾	28⅝	28¾
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	1200	28	28	28	28
43½	23½		Del & Hudson	2100	25½	25½	25½	25⅛
19⅛	11		Del Lack & W	3000	14	13½	14	13⅝

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 9	Last May 8
80½	65	4	Detroit Edison	800	80½	80	80½	78½
32⅝	26½	1f	Diamond Match	600	32¼	32	32¼	32
43	34⅛		Dome Mines	1400	43½	42	43½	43
12⅝	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	3200	12	11¾	12	12
28⅝	17⅞		Douglas A	800	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
28⅝	12⅛	1½e	Dresser A	4500	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞
8	4⅜		Dresser B	500	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17
8½	3		Dunhill Inter	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	
99⅛	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7900	99½	98	98⅛	98⅜
			—E—					
8	3¾		Eastern Rail Mill	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	
148	110½	8	Eastman Kodak	160	140	139½	140	
203⅛	169¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1500	139⅞	138⅝	139⅜	140
29	19⅛		Elec Auto-Lite	1900	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	3800	21⅝	20¾	21	21¼
6⅛	3⅞		Elec Boat	40	111	111	111	
3⅝	1⅝		Elec & Mus Ind	700	4½	4½	4½	4½
8½	3		Elec Pow & Lt	900	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
40½	29	2.25	El Pw&L 6% pf	1900	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
60½	32¾	3	Elec Pow & L pf	2500	32¾	32¼	32¾	
6	2¾		Elec Stg Battery	7300	8¼	8	8¼	8
132	125½	7	Endicott Johnson	1300	41⅜	40½	41⅜	41⅜
2	1⅛		Endicott John pf	1000	80	80	80	46½
26½	14		Engineers Pub S	40	131½	130	130	130
26½	14½		Engineers P S 5pf	300	27½	24	25	
5⅝	5		Engineers PS ww	300	25	25	25	34¾
14	7½		Equitable Off Bld	400	24	24	24	23½
17¼	8½		Erie RR	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
23¼	15	.75b	Erie RR 1pf	900	25	24	25	25
8	3		Evans Products	1700	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¾
			Exchange Buffet	100	15½	15¾	15¾	16⅜
			—F—		3	3	3	
9¾	4		Fairbanks pf	80	6	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅞	17		Fairbanks Morse	1400	23¾	22½	23¼	22¼
10⅜	8⅜		Fed Lt & Trac	300	10	10	10	10¼
6⅞	3¾		Fed Motor Tr	40	6	6	6	6¼
72	40		Fed Min & Sm	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1⅜	⅞		Fed Water Serv	400	66½	65	66½	
20⅜	16½	.60f	Fed'd Dept

Business and Industry

Labor Saving Has Not Reduced Working Ratio of Population

Commerce and Finance

Still Many Minus Signs in Business Firms Are Cited

Business as a Whole Is Not Yet on a Profitable Basis, Despite Uptrend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Indications are that business as a whole is not yet on a profitable basis despite the recovery which has taken place since 1932, declares Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The deficits of many concerns which are still working at a loss apparently are too great to be covered by the profits of the many concerns that are now making money, says the report. For business as a whole there has been a decrease in losses.

Unfortunately, there are no current figures available on profits or losses for business as a whole. The only source of such figures is the Treasury Department and the latest report from this source is for 1933. It is possible, however, to obtain a fair idea of current conditions from the returns of companies which publish financial statements and from the percentage of the national income paid out in the form of wages and salaries.

Income Statistics

According to the Treasury Department statistics of income, profits of business as a whole reached their postwar peak in 1929 when they totaled $8,083,000,000. Profits declined to $1,376,000,000 in 1930 and during the following three years business operated at a loss. In 1932, the worst year of the depression, the total deficit amounted to $5,375,000,000. The economic recovery which occurred in 1933 was reflected by a drop in the deficit to $2,359,000,000.

One of the major reasons for the deficits included during the depression was the failure of the decline in labor costs to keep pace with the decline in income. This is indicated by the fact that wages and salaries combined represented 63.6 per cent of the national income produced in 1929, whereas, in 1932, they represented 77.2 per cent. Another reason for the deficits was the larger percentage of income taken by interest payments and taxes.

The reduction in the deficit in 1933 was primarily due to less burdensome labor costs. Due to a rise in the national income and to reduction in labor costs, the percentage of the income paid out for wages and salaries declined from 77.2 in 1932 to 68.6 in 1933.

Profits in 1934

According to a compilation made by the National City Bank of New York, the net profits of 1935 concerns, which publish financial statements, amounted to $1,733,000,000 in 1934. This is no indication, however, that business as a whole made a profit last year. In 1933, these same 1935 concerns reported a profit of $1,314,000,000 whereas for business as a whole there was a deficit of $2,359,000,000.

The comparison for 1933 seems to indicate that business as a whole was still working at a loss, although the published reports suggest that the deficit was lower in 1934 than in 1933.

That another deficit was incurred last year is also indicated by the fact that the increase in the national income was apparently offset to a large extent by the rise in the cost of labor.

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Kendall Body Not 100 P. C. Pro New Deal

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 9

GREATER publicity for reports of the Administration's Business Advisory Council on New Deal policies was foreshadowed today after a White House conference at which President Roosevelt agreed upon such an arrangement with the council's chairman, H. P. Kendall.

The council, composed of 32 business executives, recently promised co-operation to the President, following adoption by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of resolutions assailing his policies.

Some members, however, were represented as feeling that the general policy of silence hitherto followed concerning its findings and recommendations was being interpreted generally as meaning a complete endorsement by the council of all Roosevelt policies.

On the contrary, it was said, some of its reports concerning legislation proposed by the Administration have been critical to a greater or less extent.

Perry Pleads For Integrity of State Laws on Banking

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—State banking offers a great many lessons that might be studied to advantage by national banking authorities, said Walter Perry, Connecticut's Democratic Commissioner of Banking, addressing the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here today.

"Recently the various alphabetical authorities in Washington have prepared ready-made legislation for passage in each state. Uniform legislation is very desirable provided the legislation is sound, and we should have no prejudice against it solely on the ground that it is suggested from Washington. It is not sound state legislation, however, to pass state laws permitting savings banks to invest in the securities of federal corporations not yet formed, and on terms to be decided by a federal administrator acting under authority of federal laws yet to be passed, or that may be amended, and then provide in this state law that all state laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. In other words, we are asked to pass a law permitting Congress to make or repeal our state laws when in conflict. State laws should be complete in themselves and not vary with changes in federal laws or rulings under them.

"Should the encroachments continue and federal laws supersede state laws, there soon will be little use for our own State House on the hill, surmounted by its perfectly good gilded dome. We may as well make of our law factory a closed shop, take the gold leaf from the gilded dome and send it to Mr. Morgenthau, replace the dome itself with a mammoth blue eagle, and use the marble halls only as a museum to hold the trophies of our glories that have passed."

Threat of New Law Retards Oil Growth

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—The danger that the oil industry is again to be made the target of further federal legislation, at a time when the statistical position of the industry is healthy and sound and the outlook is for higher prices for crude oil, is pointed to by T. S. Hose in his weekly review of the industry as retarding its improvement.

"Those who are loudly proclaiming the merits of the so-called Thomas Federal Control Bill now before Congress, states Mr. Hose, "are making rash claims that the enactment of the legislation is demanded by the so-called 'little fellows' engaged in the petroleum industry; in short, the small independents, producers, refiners, marketers and filling station operators. The consumer, who represents the largest class of all, is not even mentioned.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that no law has ever been discovered that could accomplish what the 'little fellow' thought it should accomplish His trust in legislation has always had the consequence of furnishing him with actual knowledge that such trust was either misplaced or fallacious because in the end he realized that the legislation placed as heavy a burden upon him as upon anyone else engaged in his line and he has found that he was less able to stand it.

Boston Baked Beans Grow Uneasy As Sausage Mileage Mounts Higher

Residents of Boston annually consume approximately 8,600,000 pounds of sausage, including enough frankfurters (or wieners) to reach from Boston to Topeka, Kansas, it was estimated today by W. D. Jones, Boston meat packer and vice-chairman of the governing committee of the National Organization of Sausage Manufacturers.

Recently compiled figures, Mr. Jones disclosed, show that the average Bostonian eats about 11 pounds of sausage each year.

"On this basis," he explained, "Boston annually consumes 8,593,068 pounds of sausage. Of this, frankfurters represent approximately 30 per cent or 2,577,920 pounds. There are about 12 frankfurters of the average size to the pound, thus making 30,935,040 individual frankfurters eaten annually in Boston. At an average length of five inches, we find that it would require about 2440 miles of frankfurters to satisfy Boston's appetite each year."

Mr. Jones explained that frankfurters are the most popular of all sausages. In some sections of the United States, he said, they are known as "wieners," in other sections as "Coney Islands," and in still other sections as "half smokes." The most universal name for them is "red hots."

Following frankfurters in popularity comes bologna, which represents 17 per cent of all sausages consumed; pork sausage, 15 per cent; dry sausages (including salami, cervelat, etc.) 13 per cent; summer specialties (such as smoked tongue, veal loaf, etc.) 13 per cent, and miscellaneous types, 12 per cent.

"In all, there are more than 100 distinct types of sausage and prepared meat specialties," he said. "Sausage prepared in this country to meet special specific racial preferences has proved a never-ending source of amazement to the people of many European countries who have come to the United States. Varieties popular in Vienna, Stockholm, Berlin, Rome, Athens, Madrid, and almost any other European capital may be purchased across the counter in Keokuk, Iowa; Wahoo, Neb., or Boston."

Second Mortgage Is Real Estate's Foe, Says Hoguet

Tells Bankers, Cost Ruinous and Its Maturity Usually Too Short

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—In a plea for better methods in mortgage financing, Mr. Robert L. Hoguet, vice-president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, declared before the delegates to the annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks meeting here today that he regarded the second mortgage "as the greatest enemy of a healthy real estate market," as its cost was "ruinous" and its maturity usually so short as to make repayment according to schedule virtually impossible.

He expressed the hope that when recovery developed, mortgage lenders would co-operate and not engage in "cut-throat competition," so that capital could be furnished in "an orderly and measured fashion" and excessive new building avoided. "I do not see how this can be accomplished, except by a definite appraisal of the needs of every community, and by an understanding among the lenders in that community, that such needs, and only such needs, will be financed by them," he said.

Proper Interest Charges

"In the mortgage lending of the future I should like to see the interest charged on a mortgage loan reflect the quality of the transaction and the proportion between the loan and the equity investment. If a 60 per cent mortgage carries a 6 per cent coupon, then it seems to me that a 25 or 30 per cent loan should not be expected to pay more than 3½ or 4 per cent," Mr. Hoguet added.

The part the government is paying in unfreezing the mortgage loan market was outlined by Earl B. Schwulst, president of the RFC Mortgage Company.

He pointed out that despite repayments which have amounted to about $2,176,000,000, the RFC still has outstanding loans to eligible borrowing institutions amounting to about $785,000,000.

The most recent step the corporation has taken toward making its facilities available in connection with real estate lending has been the establishment of the RFC Mortgage Company. Mr. Schwulst described the activities of this company, which he declared was not to be in competition with private lending, but to "attempt to unfreeze the situation, which would perhaps give the impetus necessary to encourage private lending institutions to resume their more normal lending activities and to revive confidence in real estate mortgages as safe and sound investments."

Loans on Sound Basis

He said that the company will make loans on a sound basis secured by first mortgages on urban income-producing properties, such as stores, hotels, apartment houses and office buildings, where financing is necessary and cannot otherwise be obtained upon reasonable terms and where the income from the property is sufficient to pay operating expenses, taxes, insurance, interest on the indebtedness and reasonable amortization.

"It is not the company's purpose to compete with commercial banks, savings banks, insurance companies, mortgage loan companies and other lenders on real estate where loans may be obtained from them on reasonable terms," Mr. Schwulst said. "It is rather the purpose of the company to complement their activities in the mortgage lending field."

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—A. George Gilman, Malden, Mass., banker, reported as chairman of a committee on mortgages today that the only solution to mortgage troubles in the next five years would be inflation, with "so many serious consequences in its train that none of us would wish for any such solution."

The report was delivered to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Gilman's committee recommended the establishment of a cohesive organization of mortgagors "to stabilize the situation and to form a general fact-finding body."

He said one such organization now functioning in Middlesex County, Mass., had abolished rent concessions, eliminated "unfair and wasteful" competition, reduced assessed values and defeated "detrimental" legislation.

Ratio of Americans Employed Greater in 1930 Than in 1870

In Spite of Rapid Technological Improvements, Percentage of Working Population Increased From 32.4 to 39.8 Per Cent in Sixty Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—The percentage of the population gainfully employed in the United States increased from 32.4 per cent to 39.8 per cent during the 60 years from 1870 to 1930, while at the same time, the total population increased from 38.5 millions to 122.7 millions, or nearly three times, according to a study by the National Industrial Conference Board for the National Machine Tool Builders Association. At the end of this period, which was marked by rapid technological improvements in industry, vast introduction of labor-saving devices, and enormous mechanization of industry, a larger proportion of the total population was employed in producing goods and services than at the beginning, the Conference Board states.

This study is one of a series being made for the National Machine Tool Builders by the Conference Board. Upon completion the series is expected to be the first comprehensive survey of mechanization in industry and its effect upon the country from both a social and an economic point of view.

Transformed by Machine

"In 1870, about 7,000,000 workers, or more than one-half the total labor force, were engaged in agricultural pursuits," the Conference Board states. "By 1900, the number of agricultural workers increased to almost 11,000,000, and has remained practically unchanged since that time. During this 60-year period, however, the proportion of agricultural workers in the total working population has declined steadily, until in 1930 farmers represented only a little more than one-fifth of all workers. The introduction of machinery was primarily responsible for enabling agriculture to dispense with a large proportion of its workers for the benefit of new and growing industries and still to produce a sufficient volume for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials to supply the domestic demand and for export.

"The total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations at the end of 1930 was 43,829,920, or 39.8 per cent of the population, as against 12,505,923, or 32.4 per cent at the end of 1870, according to the tabulation below.

Table I

Persons in Gainful Occupations, Compared With Total Population. Source: United States Bureau of Census.

	Census Years		
	1870	1900	1930
Population	38,558,371	75,994,575	122,775,046
Engaged in gainful occupations	12,505,923	29,073,233	48,829,920
Per cent	32.4	38.3	39.8

In conclusion, the conference board points out that the machine made possible the transformation of a nation predominantly dependent upon agriculture into a country with extremely diversified economic interests and high standards of living, utilizing things which were undreamed-of or little used at the beginning of the 60-year period, and which are now regarded as necessities.

Labor-Saving Devices

From 1870 to 1930 the total population of the United States increased from 38,500,000 to 122,500,000, or almost three times, as seen in Table I. During the same period, the number of gainful workers increased more rapidly than the total population. The proportion of workers in the total population increased from about one-third in 1870 to over 40 per cent in 1910. This proportion has been maintained since then, with a slight decline from 1910 to 1920.

This period was marked by rapid technological improvements in industry and introduction of labor-saving devices. In spite of the enormous mechanization of industry, however, a larger proportion of the total population was employed in producing goods and services at the end of this period than at its beginning.

Table II indicates that in 1870 about 7,000,000 workers, or more than one half of the total labor force, were engaged in agricultural pursuits. By 1900 the number of agricultural workers increased to almost 11,000,000. It has remained practically unchanged since that time. During this 60-year period, however, the proportion of agricultural workers in the total working population has declined steadily until in 1930 the farmers represented only a little more than one fifth of all workers. The introduction of machinery was primarily responsible for enabling agriculture to dispense with a large proportion of its workers for the benefit of new and growing industries, and still to produce a sufficient volume of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials to supply the domestic demand and for export.

During this period the manufacturing industries enjoyed their largest growth. At the beginning of the period manufacturing gave employment to only about one third as many workers as agriculture. At the end of the period manufacturing employed about one and one third times as many workers as agriculture.

While manufacturing production was increasing at a rapid rate, the need for increased efficiency of marketing and distribution became greater and greater. Installation of improved equipment and machinery made it possible for the manufacturing industries to produce larger quantities of goods with a proportionally diminishing number of workers, thus releasing an adequate supply of labor for trade, transportation and services.

In 1930, the number of workers engaged in wholesale and retail trade and in transportation industries was eight times as large as in 1870. In each decade the number of gainful workers in these industries as a proportion of the total labor force increased at a rate of about 25 per cent. The greater variety of goods produced and services rendered is reflected in higher standards of living during this period.

Professional Services

The steady increase in the number of men and women engaged in professional services, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers and so on, is also an indication of higher living standards. The largest increase in this occupational group occurred from 1920 to 1930.

During this period the machine made possible the transformation of a nation predominantly dependent upon agriculture into a country with extremely diversified economic interests, high standards of living, railroads, automobiles, radios, refrigerators, washing machines, and so on; things which were little used or undreamed of at the beginning of the period and which are regarded as necessities at the present time.

The World's Business

A Way Out of the Silver Impasse

MR. MORGENTHAU promises a "fireside chat" on Monday, at which he will talk, *inter alia*, about the silver policy. As will have been seen from our news columns lately, that price-boosting policy has set the world by the ears. Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Chile, Ethiopia, have been faced with a currency crisis. This came from the marking up of silver till it made the silver coins in those countries more valuable (or almost as valuable) as metal than as coin. But the crises were not as bad as they sounded. Even the Mexican delegates' spectacular air dash to Washington left one unmoved. For Mexico as the greatest silver producer stands to gain a great deal out of the progressive flight in the altitudinous price of silver.

The real crisis remains in China. According to the Associated Press, the last appeal by the Chinese Minister to Washington was "pathetic." It is hardly fair for Senator Key Pittman to call the lament "utter rot." A little mental effort will make this disturbance easily understandable. Suppose the American dollar were to shoot up in relation to all other currencies by 100 per cent. All export commodities would be doubled in terms of foreign currencies. Therefore the people employed in growing or manufacturing them would be in a sorry plight. One can imagine the hullabaloo, for instance, in the cotton South. From Detroit, also, the country would hear that the automobile industry was in danger of ruin. For the foreign sale of automobiles has helped that industry considerably in leading the way to domestic recovery. Well, that is what has happened in China. Chinese currency is silver. When silver goes up in price, so does Chinese currency. Last June, when the Silver Purchase Act was passed, the price was 45 cents; on April 26, it reached 81 cents. It is hardly fair, then, to say that the reaction to the high silver policy in China is "utter rot."

The fact is that the effect of the rise in China's exchange and the draining away of China's silver have percolated pretty deeply into the Chinese economy. Average farm values in 15 provinces, according to Dr. Leonard Hsu, have fallen 20 per cent since 1931. This is due to the fall in commodity prices. The price decline in Shanghai has been felt in Hankow, Nanking, North China, Canton, and Changsha. Falling prices are of course the enemy of business activity. The reversal of the historic role of China as an absorbent of silver, moreover, has given rise to a general feeling that it may prove impossible to preserve the obligation of domestic debtors to meet their liabilities in silver coin. This has damaged confidence. And lack of confidence is the reason for drastic curtailment of credit facilities and high interest rates. The Chinese are reported to be converting their liquid resources into silver dollars and hoarding them or else exporting their capital by purchasing foreign currencies. Causes give rise to so many effects in the monetary sphere that the *causa causans* is often lost to view. But in this case there seems to be no question in Chinese minds as to the root of their troubles. They put them down to the silver policy of the United States.

China's disillusionment with the United States has caused Chinese statesmen to throw aside their fabled courtesy. Laconic, indeed, is the comment of the committee appointed by the Nanking Government to study the silver crisis. "The silver-buying policy of the United States," it says, "is akin to the straw that broke the camel's back." H. B. E.

[Concluded Tomorrow]

Over 850,000 Home Owners Helped By Loans From HOLC

Estates Saved From Immediate Foreclosure Valued at $3,750,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—The refinancing loans of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has so far saved over 850,000 homes, valued at $3,750,000,000, from immediate threat of foreclosure, according to the HOLC today.

The extent of this emergency operation is shown by comparison with the 1930 U. S. census figures. The HOLC has taken mortgages on 852,775 individual homes, or more than the entire number (848,827) of owner-occupied homes in Greater New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Atlanta, combined.

Up to April 25, loans in the amount of $2,572,920,887 had been made by the HOLC against properties appraised by the corporation at $3,755,621,100. The average loan amounts to $3013, against a home appraised at $4404. In lifting these homes from the risk of forced sale in a glutted market, the corporation has disbursed to lenders over $2,500,000,000 of its highly liquid bonds in exchange for distressed mortgages.

Over 500,000 urban homes were lost to their owners through foreclosure between 1929 and 1933, before the corporation was created to protect temporarily distressed home owners who faced the loss of their dwellings. The mortgages now held by the corporation represent nearly one-seventh of the total urban home mortgage debt of the United States, estimated at $18,000,000,000.

Recent private surveys throughout the country indicate a decrease in vacancies of home properties, a trend to higher rentals, a more active market for residential real estate at advancing prices, a marked increase in new home-building operations and ample resources for home loans on the part of private lending institutions.

Chicago Business Continues to Rise Observe Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 9—Chicago business as a whole last week continued slightly ahead of the like period a week ago. The most notable exception was in local steel output, where there was a drop of one point below the figure of the previous week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

This condition is attributed to a strike in the automobile industry. Tractor demands for steel continued at a good figure. Pig iron also moved in large volume.

Wholesalers were apparently satisfied with conditions. Buying by retailers from most sections of the country continued ahead of 1934. Collections were also said to be in exceptionally good order.

Retail buying was adversely affected by inclement weather during the last few days of the week, although, as a whole, turnover was better than last year. This is said to reflect the 1935 tendency toward late spring buying.

Most of the local utilities had another good week.

One of the best signs of the week was the stiffening in rents and the marked improvement in building contracts and construction. Suburban building was noticeably better.

Power Output Up Sharply in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Electricity production spurted upward in the week ended last Saturday regaining about half the ground recently lost. Figures made public today by the Edison Electric Institute show output amounting to 1,698,178,000 kilowatt-hours, a gain of 24,883,000 from the week before.

This total represents a 4 per cent increase over the corresponding week of last year, compared with the .3 per cent gain in the week before.

The rise in output, reflected in all sections of the country, was attributed partly to the dark weather last week, but mostly to the industrial pick-up.

Output usually goes along from now through the summer about at an even level until the seasonal pick-up in August. Significance could only be attached to the current up-swing if it continued in that counter-seasonal trend for the next few weeks.

Arizona Bank Deposits Up Sharply Since 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Deposits in all Arizona banks rose from $45,015,683 on Dec. 31, 1932, the date of the last call for statements of condition prior to the "holiday" that marked the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration, to $55,021,354 in March of this year.

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States Utilities' Case

Acme

Thomas N. McCarter

President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and of the Edison Electric Institute

Edison Head Says Roosevelt 'Obsessed' About Utility Issue

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Saying President Roosevelt has "an obsession on this subject," Thomas N. McCarter, new president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and the Edison Electric Institute, told 1000 savings bankers that the public utilities industry has been "singled out for destruction."

He predicted, however that the Rayburn-Wheeler bill, which he described as the latest Administration weapon of attack, would be "greatly modified" before passed. The bankers who heard his address last night applauded this statement. The bill would abolish utilities holding companies and provide for closer regulation of operating companies.

"I cannot understand," the veteran utilities executive said, "why an industry like this should be suddenly singled out for destruction as a part of a plan for national recovery. . . .

"I don't think that I am overstating it when I say that for some reason unknown to me the President has an obsession on this subject. It is a condition of mind that even many of his closest associates in Washington do not understand.

G. M. Car Sales For April in U. S. Above Those of Month Ago

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—General Motors Corp. in April sold to consumers in the United States 143,909 cars and trucks, figures just made public show.

The latest figure compares with 126,691 units in March of this year and 106,349 in April, 1934. Sales to dealers in the United States totaled 152,946 units compared with 132,622 in March and 121,964 in April last year.

The aggregate of sales to United States dealers and those in Canada, plus overseas shipments were 184,059 cars and trucks, compared with 169,302 in the previous month and 153,954 in April, 1934.

The latest figures, both for total sales and sales to consumers, are the best April disposals since 1929, when aggregate sales were 227,718 and those to consumers 173,201 units.

For the first four months of the current year sales to United States consumers amounted to 402,002 cars and trucks, compared with 283,872 in the like period of the previous year. Sales to dealers in the United States were 454,204 in the first four months of 1935, compared with 370,234 in the like period a year ago, while sales to dealers in the United States and Canada plus overseas were 572,775, compared with 470,558.

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May Send Goodwill Group of Textile Leaders to Japan

Albert L. Scott Calls for 'A Larger View'—Raps the Tariff Cure

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—A movement is on here today to organize a delegation of important American textile manufacturers to make a visit of friendship to Japan. Leaders of the movement hold that such a trip would do much to improve business relations between the two countries and at the same time clear up misunderstandings. It is launched by Albert L. Scott, president of Lockwood, Greené Engineers, Inc., and head of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, at a meeting of the Textile Square Club on Tuesday.

Sees High Tariffs Temporary

Urging that America should take "a larger view" of their relations with Japan, Mr. Scott recalled that United States exports to Japan in 1934 amounted to nearly $250,000,000, of which more than three fifths was raw cotton.

"No nation could think of destroying such a trade as that," he declared.

At the same time, Mr. Scott held that it was "perhaps proper that we should protect ourselves by increased tariffs" against a flood of Japanese textile exports, although it was his view that such tariff measures would "never effect a permanent cure." Other steps must, therefore, be taken, he held, "in order to prevent a sacrifice of the present satisfactory general trade with Japan by slapping her industries ineffectively here and there."

Mr. Scott held that Japan would not always enjoy the present advantage over this country that comes to her through her low wage scale, for, he declared, eventually her costs of manufacturing must rise, just as it has in the United States.

Says Japan's Costs Will Rise

"This is due to the operation of natural law for industrial countries," he continued. "Japan's waste of man-power at present is too great and the poverty and need of her industrial and farm workers too appalling to continue. Our present abnormal costs of manufacturing may have to come down, although I trust not at the expense of our standards of living. Eventually the two nations should be able to compete with each other sharply, but fairly, in the markets of the world."

Mr. Scott spoke of the low wages paid Japanese workers and the policy there to keep wages down—a policy diametrically opposed to that here. He said that in the large cotton mills the average wage was about 1½ yen (about 45 cents) a day for men, and about eight-tenths of a yen (24 cents) for women. This is for a seven-day week and a ten-hour day, with two holidays a month.

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Amelia Flies—Because She Likes To

Miss Earhart's great record is set down as simply great fidelity to personal aspiration 'to go places and do things' in the air, on her own responsibility.

By Janet Mabie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—As a young moon stole up into the dark arch of the sky, and a handful of bright green and silver stars came out to see, Amelia Earhart, riding the skies once again, ticked off another of the things she has been wanting to do, when she touched land at Newark airport, last night, Mexico City to Newark, nonstop 2125 miles, in 14 hours, 18 minutes.

Not for a record did she have 470 gallons of gas and 20 gallons of oil tanked in her single-motored ship. Not for the clamor of the crowd did she set her own probable time for the flight at 16 hours, speaking to her husband on the telephone from Mexico City at 1 a. m. Wednesday and better it by more than an hour. Not for money, not for science, not for posterity did she set her course by "homing" compass and fly it true, over 700 miles of Gulf of Mexico, and scattered for home over the deep south at an average of 149 miles an hour.

That Kind of Girl

Not for anything but the fact that she is that kind of girl, and that kind of flier, and likes that kind of fidelity, to personal aspiration. After she had flown the Atlantic as, approximately, ballast, she thought she would fly it alone some day, for her own sake.

Then she thought it would be a good thing to fly the Pacific, too. The flights from Los Angeles to Mexico, and Mexico to Newark were flights she wanted to make.

All these things, done without reference to the effect she would make on her times, have come off, in that degree of excellence that has the shine of immense competence. And who is to say what effect this excellence has had upon this and succeeding times? How many people have been inspired to a little higher courage, a little greater serenity, a little more purpose, by the example of a tousle-headed flier, striking out boldly, but with minute care, showing a path to greatness.

"That's a Flier"

Paul Collins, Department of Commerce (aeronautics) man, with more than 1,000,000 miles of his own in the air, who watched Miss Earhart's riding lights as she swung over the field, shook his head slowly, with admiration, smiled slightly and remarked softly:

"That's a flier."

And Dr. Kimball, Dr. Kimball, the weather man, they call him affectionately. A little, cheerful man, with a corrugated countenance, stood bareheaded in the evening wind and watched the lights that tipped the wings of a ship belonging to a flier who is one of his fliers, and he said:

"Such people are good for us all." Dr. Edouardo Villasenor, the Consul General for Mexico. He was like a boy on circus day. When the plane scudded in from the southeast, he took quick steps back and forth and laughed, and said:

Wonderful, Winderful

"Think of it! Think of it! Mexico to New York, and beating her own time she gave us! Wonderful! Wonderful!

Last night, looking like a little girl in the flying clothes that bulked like a big brother's waders, her face streaked with grime, a certain tautness about her eyes, there was still something about the timbre of the low-pitched voice that made you wonder if she was even flown out, after 2150 miles since dawn. It was still a nice day to fly . . . the young moon . . . the handful of stars . . . everything clean and fresh . . . space . . . no limitation. . . .

Earhart Record Is One of Firsts

By the Associated Press

New York, May 9

AMELIA EARHART started to fly in 1920. Since then she has been:

First American woman to receive the first transport license of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

First woman to fly 14,000 feet high.

First woman to cross Atlantic by air (1926).

First woman to make solo transcontinental round trip.

First woman to fly 174 miles an hour (1930. Still national 100-kilometer record).

First aviator to fly autogyro 18,415 feet high.

First aviator to fly solo across continent in autogyro.

First woman to fly Atlantic alone (1932).

First flier to make two trips over Atlantic.

First woman to fly 2559 miles nonstop, from Los Angeles to Newark, N. J. (1932. Still world record).

First aviator to fly nonstop from Mexico to Newark (1935).

Earhart Flight Gives Her Three More Records

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Amelia Earhart chalked up three records by completing her nonstop flight from Mexico City to New York last night.

The first record, an official of the National Aeronautic Association said, was made when she flashed across an imaginary line bisecting Washington airport last night. As she swung away into the darkness toward New York without stopping, she left behind a record of 13 hours 5 minutes and 52 seconds flying time between Mexico City and Washington. Her time will be recognized as an international record under rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale.

By continuing to New York for a total time of 14 hours 22 minutes and 50 seconds she also can claim two records under National Aeronautic Association rules. She is the first woman flier to make a nonstop flight between Mexico City and New York and her flying time will be accepted as an initial record for flying the 2100 miles between those two points. She is the first to cover that route since adoption of new inter-city record rules in 1933.

McAdoo Sends Praise

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Senator William Gibbs McAdoo (D), of California, president of the National Aeronautic Association, sent the following telegram to Amelia Earhart after receiving word of her landing in New York:

"As usual, you have done a perfect job. It is a fine achievement, and brings to you new and well-deserved laurels. Aviation is proud of you."

New War on Crime Is Pushed By Hughes and the President

(Continued from Page 1)

"the two chief defects in American law, its uncertainty and complexity." Himself the chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance Enforcement under Hoover, he made clear the primary work of the Institute had been the re-statement of civil, rather than criminal law. A joint committee, composed of representatives of the Institute, the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools, urged extension of work in criminal law, with the consequent appointment of the Miller committee and its far-reaching recommendations.

"Whether or not it can be undertaken will depend entirely upon the possibility of financing such an extensive undertaking," he said.

Turning to the New Deal, which he did not mention by name, Mr. Wickersham declared restrictive regulations "seem to be characteristic of triumphant bureaucracy everywhere."

Reminded of Caligula

"One is reminded of the activities of the Emperor Caligula referred to in Blackstone's Commentaries," he said, "who wrote the laws in small letters and placed them at the top of high columns, the better to ensnare his subjects."

Mr. Wickersham said the "mass of bureaucratic regulation" was so new that it might not be possible to give it scholarly investigation.

"Yet, on the other hand, if taken in its infancy, a harmful growth may be prevented and our people saved from the consequences of the unrestrained and unscientific method of delegated legislative activities." He asked the institute membership to decide whether it would codify these regulations or continue with its proposed new study of the "rules of evidence."

Chief Justice Hughes, in an extensive address, emphasized that for the most part the federal courts are abreast of their work.

Where delays occur, he said, it is due to exceptional circumstances. In New York and California it is simply the "failure to provide a sufficient number of judges."

The Chief Justice laid the blame entirely on Congress and delivered what, from the Supreme Court, would have amounted to severe censure of the Legislature. Amidst applause he declared:

"It is idle to talk of reforms if judicial administration, which underlies the enforcement of all laws, is not kept adequate and efficient."

He revealed that "only the other day I was advised by the Attorney General that there were a considerable number of antitrust cases awaiting trial in the southern district of New York, and the delay is due to the failure to supply the necessary number of judges to keep up with the work of the court."

In New York 16 to 17 months' delay occurred in civil cases after issue was joined, and 33 months in admiralty cases; in the California district the interval was "from 18 to 24 months."

Happy to Have Helped

Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the institute said:

Last year I had the pleasure of sending a word of greeting to the twelfth annual meeting of the American Law Institute. On that occasion, I took the liberty of making a suggestion—the suggestion that while you continued to carry forward the clarifications and simplification of the common law through your great project of "restatement," you should begin to give serious consideration to work of equal importance in the field of the criminal law.

I am happy to learn that my suggestion commended itself to you and that a committee composed of eminent lawyers, economists, sociologists, psychiatrists and other experts in the allied social sciences was appointed by your council to advise you on the work which you can usefully do in this field.

Interested in Report

I am deeply interested to learn that you have received from this committee a report which has been approved by your council and which recommends that you prepare and from time to time publish parts of a proposed code of criminal law, using that expression in its widest sense. I expressed in my letter of last year my conviction that the adaptation of our criminal law and its administration to meet the needs of a modern, complex civilization is one of our major problems.

I feel that the type of work proposed by your committee will, if executed with scientific care, be a valuable contribution to our progress towards the solution of the crime problem, and I accordingly hope you will be able to see your way clear to carry through such an important public service.

Invites Co-operation

These meetings of the American Law Institute in Washington emphasize the public responsibility of the bar, nor merely to practice the law, but to maintain its vitality and carry forward its growth and improvement by disinterested scientific work.

In a country like ours, where so much depends upon the spirit and breadth of vision with which the law is administered, it is heartening indeed to witness this recognition of their public obligations by so many of the outstanding leaders of the bench and bar.

I accordingly extend my warm and cordial greetings to your membership, and wish to say that I shall be very glad to receive a committee from the institute if there are any matters upon which you especially wish to confer with me.

Six Veteran Planes Share Mass Flight

HONOLULU, May 9 (AP)—Six planes among the 48 naval aircraft in today's mass flight to Midway Island are veterans of what up to now has been ranked as the greatest overseas mass hop in aviation history.

They compose squadron VP-10, and in January, 1934, were flown from Paradise Cove on San Francisco Bay to Pearl Harbor here with an ease and precision that brought the United States within a day's reach of this island territory.

Just a "routine" transfer of planes and men, the navy called that flight, but only in numbers participating will it be surpassed by today's venture.

From Honolulu to Midway is only 1323 miles, while 2400 miles separate Hawaii from the American mainland. Today's flight should take but 10 to 12 hours. The official time of the 1934 flight was 24 hours and 42 minutes.

Kobe Police Held American 11 Days

TOKYO, May 9 (AP)—M. A. Pierce, former police commissioner of Los Angeles, revealed today upon his arrival in Tokyo that he had been detained for 11 days by the police of Kobe on suspicion of espionage.

Mr. Pierce took photographs from the deck of the liner Tatsuta Maru, when the ship was enroute from Shanghai to Kobe. He was arrested by plain-clothes men aboard the liner and was turned over to the police of Kobe.

The American was not placed in jail but was permitted to sleep in the hotel. He was kept at a police station daily, however, from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. He finally was declared guilty of photographing a fortified zone, was fined 30 yen (about $8.40) and was released.

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FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland

HELP WANTED

WE are interested in securing the services of capable, qualified instructors, for college work in the fields of English, Philosophy and Geology; can consider only those who have already received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Write to REGISTRAR, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook Concordances and all books of reference, also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 117 E. 24th Street, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olonvair frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices unsurpassed values. Shaunhessay Knitting Co., Dept. A-78, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOSTESS or assistant housekeeper, trained Lewis School graduate, desires position in hotel or apartment house. P-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Attractive two or three room apartment, butler pantry, bath, garage, near church, college and downtown; pleasant grounds. 59 Prince Street.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 885 9th Ave. (Cor. 57th)—Quiet until November 2½ rooms modern, attractive, central, reasonable; mornings, O'Donnell.

NEW YORK CITY, West End Ave.—Four-room corner apartment; all outside; two bedrooms; convenient; near park; reasonable. Call Schuyler 4-3521 evenings only.

DRESSMAKING

RESTYLE YOUR WARDROBE
Remodeling directions, 50c per garment.
MISS HOPKINSON. Tel. Mu. 4-8810, N. Y. C.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City Stuyvesant 9-6802

FURNITURE

ANTIQUE accumulations; Basement Cabinet Shop; mahogany chairs, mirrors, corner shelves, etc.; repairing; appointment. Ac. 2-2213. KOOMANOFF, 726 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C.

FINEST quality used furniture, rugs, furnishings obtainable. Also decorators' showroom samples. New Simmons Mattresses, studio beds, twin beds (display samples) at great reductions. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 328 East 60th, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FUR STORAGE

FUR STORAGE Call LIberty 9383.
WINTHROP FURS, Inc.,
250 Devonshire St., Boston. C. H. Anderson.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER—Experienced mother's helper; plain cooking; moderate salary; assist with little girl 4 years old. MRS. R. AILS, 235 West 80 St., N. Y. City. Sus. 7-5410.

YOUNG WOMAN as housekeeper in family of three; should be good cook and understand care of young children. EDITH R. CHURCH, Route 5, Ithaca, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN for work in modern laundry and dish washing in a country home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

KENMORE, N. Y.—Private home, board and experienced care if needed; elderly people welcome. 73 Tremaine Avenue. RI 9367.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A CAPE COD HOME

In the hills of New Jersey, yet less than an hour to New York—beautiful wooded plot, low taxes, high-class restricted neighborhood; house completely reconditioned; convenient ground floor has separate sleeping quarters with tiled bath. Modern tile kitchen; open fireplace; 3 chambers and sewing room second floor; ready for occupancy. Priced low at $11,500; $2000 cash, balance like rent. Photo and further particulars from THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY, 217 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

MALDEN, MASS., West Side—Ideal suburban home, 9 rooms, automatic oil burner, 2-car garage; 10,000 ft. land; $6500. Mal. 3073.

MILTON, MASS.—Dutch colonial, 7 rooms, finished attic; 2-car garage; near schools; best location. Call BLUehills 2636.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—6½-room house, garage, open fireplaces, tile bath, first-class order; near schools, shopping center; convenient station, beaches; reasonable rent. 38 Trinity Place, near Centre Ave. N. R. 8070. DOUGHERTY.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

LAUNDRIES

NEW YORK CITY—Hoyts Village Laundry we cater to family trade at reasonable prices. 60 Greenwich Avenue, Tompkins Square 6-4134.

MILLINERY

REMOVAL SALE—Latest models, $1.25 up; we also remodel old hats. DORIS MILLINERY, Upstairs, 636 Marlborough Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y. Newkirk Sta. B. M. T. Mansfield 6-7486.

ROSLYN MILLINERY
Brooklyn, N. Y., 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Sts., near First Church ..... $1.75 up

MOVING AND STORAGE

F. A. HINDE & SON
Furniture and Piano Moving and Storing
Local and Long Distance Trips
Arrange to and from Any Point
11 Myrtle Street, Somerville, Mass.
Office, SOM. 6130 Night, CHA. 2088

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's light, well-furnished office; one and three days weekly; reasonable. 551 5th Ave. Tel. Mu. 2-5833.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

OLD colonial farm house, hilltop near Monadnock, large rooms, fireplaces, spring water; rates reasonable. E. M. MacKENZIE, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

BALDWIN, N. Y.—Sale, modern home, 3 bedrooms, summer and winter sun porches, attractive grounds; 4 blocks station and Christian Science church; very reasonable. Phone OWNER, Lawrelton 6-7972.

ST. ALBANS, N. Y.—Modern brick, heated garage, best construction, studio living room, vaulted ceiling, fireplace, beautiful tiled bath, 3 bedrooms, breakfast nook, cedar paneled recreation room with fireplace, extra lavatory, sewers, concealed radiation, screens; 30 minutes city; reasonable. Phone OWNER, Laurelton 8-7922.

WEST DENNIS VILLAGE, CAPE COD, MASS.—House, partly furnished, 6 rooms, bath, first floor, 2 large chambers, space for more; about 2 acres, over 200 feet front, back borders pond; water by electric pump; barn; price $8500; terms. OWNER, 84 Park Avenue, Hyannis, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS, unusually large (18 x 22), private kitchen, refrigeration; $10.00-$5.00; elevator, 231 West 95th, N. Y. C. subway. THOMPSON.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St., near Esplanade—Quiet rooms, refined American home; double room, private bath; single; garage; excellent meals near.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. End. 2-3718

N. Y. C., 2025 B'way, Apt. 4-D—Double, outside, comfortable room near church; convenient transportation. Lock.

NEW YORK CITY, 71st St. and West End Ave.—Beautiful sunny room; business girl; home privileges. Phone En. 2-6197.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED by experts. Fine Hooked Rugs for sale. YACOBIAN BROS., 821 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KENmore 4439. Est. 1904.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Counsellor Arts, Crafts, Dietitian, experienced handling groups of children. Write Box H-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

NURSERY governess (young woman); live in or out; whole or part time; references; call mornings, Cathedral 8-1074. New York City.

REFINED elderly lady seeks position as companion to same or charge 1 child; music, fluent French; highest references. E. G., Box 35, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG LADY—Former purchasing agent; stenographer; sales experience; willing serve as receptionist, clerk or any capacity; locate anywhere, salary secondary. Write Box S-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music and art if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up. Brewster, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

BEAUTIFUL estate in Blue Ridge Mountains, overlooking Lake Raburn; sandy beach; 3 bedrooms; twin beds; 2 baths; every convenience. P. O. Stone Lakemont, Ga.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 48 Boylston St., Boston

WEARING APPAREL

LADIES' silk hosiery, chiffon and service weight, all shades, 3 pr. to box, $2.25; sizes 9½ to 10½; mail orders filled. M. J. Stout, 13 Norway, Boston, Mass.

CONNECTICUT

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FOSTER-BESSE
Sale of Shoes
Men's Faithful Fours $3.44
Women's Heel Hugger $3.44
Women's Sport Oxfords $1.84
Children's Oxfords and Sandals .. 94c
Women's Ezo Silk Hosiery 54c

Freshen Up! Stock Up For Spring and Summer!
HOWLAND'S
48th Anniversary Sale
Tremendous Savings on NEW Summer Merchandise for every family, Every Home.

For Mother's Day
Nold & Horst Hose
$1.00
Service or sheer, finest quality.
MEIGS & CO.

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

Gowns
Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
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We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

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Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
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BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
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SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

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We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
All other beauty services.
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE.

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models
Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
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GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

SCHWARTZ
The Florist
For MOTHER'S DAY we have an exceptional selection of Plants and Cut Flowers
34 E. PUTNAM AVE. TEL. 2811

TAYLOR'S
Mother's Day Candy
Page & Shaw, Kemp's, Pickwick Inn
COS COB TEL. 2047

The Friendly Hearth
14 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE
Formerly The Country Book Shop
The best of the new books for sale or rent. Magazines. Collection Stamps. Fine Stationery. Specializing in Children's Books.
Ethel Withington Chase

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Shortcake Biscuits
25c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 MAIN STREET 1123 MAIN STREET
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PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
The Hash you'll always like.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

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Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

The Old Furniture Book
N. HUDSON MOORE
Was $4.00—Now $1.25
112 ILLUSTRATIONS
Describes periods, also chapters on French furniture, clocks of both English and American makes, and musical instruments.
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIALS
12 S. COLONY ST. Phone 2440
Over 35 years of fair dealing and good service.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

Ann's Beauty Salon
Featuring
NEW NESTLE SCIENTIFIC PERMANENT WAVE
JAMAL MACHINELESS WAVE
Complete Beauty Service
312 MAIN STREET Phone 393
Opposite Middletown Savings Bank

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET · Phone 3020

NEW BRITAIN

FOR DEPENDABLE
COLD
FUR STORAGE
PHONE 2989
Repairing at Special Summer Prices.
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS, Inc.
87 W. MAIN ST. NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
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Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

QuinnipiaC Coal Company
Deserve a Trial for
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
153 ORANGE STREET
6-2109
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-3329

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
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The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y⁰ OLD⁰ HARD⁰ WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
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THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2824, 2-1274

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

SULLIVAN and BENSON
Millinery and Lingerie
138 Orange Street

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4634

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
Visit Our NEW STORE
Orange Street, Corner Elm

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Infants' and Children's Wear to Size 14
Readers of the Monitor are invited to visit our new shop at
942 CHAPEL STREET

SPIRELLA
FOUNDATION GARMENT
Measurements Taken by the Unique Method of Modeling Garment
Free Demonstration by Appointment
Mrs. Mary D. Norris 9-0598-J

NEW LONDON

Wilbur Coon and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
EXPERT FOOT FITTERS
JOHN ELION
79 STATE STREET

NORWALK

Hats for Grandmothers, Mothers and Future Mothers.
Each hat packed in fancy hat box at no additional cost, with compliments of
Minette Hat Co.
136 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK
(UP ONE FLIGHT)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

For Mother's Day
Why not give her Beauty Service and help to make Loveliness lovelier!
Karen Beauty Shop
Specializing in
Frederics, Vita Tonic, Croquignole Waves. Beauty Culture in all its branches.
40 No. Main St., Opp. City Hall, So. Norwalk

Nearly a Century of Proven Service is One Reason for recommending that You purchase a Universal Refrigerator, Range, Washer or Vaccuum Cleaner.
Norwalk Electric Co.
508 WEST AVE. NORWALK, CONN.

For Mother's Day
Give her a Dress, Gloves, Bag, Hosiery, Scarf or Underwear
J. I. Mallette
Specialty Shop
88 Washington Street So. Norwalk

Give Mother an Order of Groceries for Mother's Day
Warren P. Smith
Choice Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Long known for our GOOD Cheese.
167 Main St. Tel. Norwalk 2184-W

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

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Colors as Heavenly as the Summer Clouds
MAIZE — BLUE — PINK — WHITE
WATERMELON AND VIOLET
$9.75
Mantell and Martin
254 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GABARDINE SUITS FOR COOLNESS
BROWN—TAN—GREY—GREEN—BLUE
at $25 to $39
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Fuel Oil, Building Materials
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FOR SPRING
The "KIDDIES PAL" Line of Charming Little Frocks and Wash Suits
Dresses—Size 1 to 10 Years
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The finest little garments both in designing and tailoring—in fabrics and colorings that will make immediate appeal to Mothers. See them at our Children's Dept.
Sold in Waterbury exclusively by This Store.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

See These Women's
"Grand Slam" Brand
COTTON FROCKS
Made of fast color organdy and bastiste, $1.19 each.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

You can have a
"HOME BEAUTIFUL"
CONSULT OUR
Interior Decorating Department
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Ladies' and Men's Panamas Renovated
WHITTEMORE'S POLISHES
Olympia Hat Cleaning & Shoe Repairing Co.
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We Are Showing a
Special
Line of
Greeting Cards
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Cleaned the woolen mill way as recommended by all leading blanket manufacturers.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

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Queen Moise's 35th Birthday Sale
The Smartest Cotton Frocks We've Ever Seen at **$2.98**
Stripes and plaids in shirtwaist frocks and sport types
Seersuckers, Ratine Swiss. Peasant Colors, Sarongs, Regency Ideas.
Sizes for women and misses in smart styles for every type.
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Style—Thrift
Prices from $1 to $10

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Fortify Yourself Against Spring Showers With Raincoats and Umbrellas
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We Clean Everything Cleanable

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Presenting EVERYTHING that is new
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Settles the Burning Question
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Attractive Thrift Items for your weekly Repair needs—3 items, $1.00
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NEW YORK

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The Little Shoppe
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All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed.
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$5 ENNA JETTICKS $6
Are beautiful shoes and very comfortable
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NEW YORK

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Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
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Steele-Lounsbery
FLORISTS
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Long Island

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For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
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Florsheim Shoes
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Footwear for the Entire Family
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1037 Central Avenue

No Other Gift Replaces
FLOWERS
FOR MOTHER'S DAY
DALSIMER
FAR ROCKAWAY CEDARHURST

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
Excellent Values May Be Found at
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Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
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NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst (Continued)

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This is a branch of the SOS located in Far Rockaway
Car Washing Battery Service
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Tel. Cedarhurst 9176

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For Women
LEVY CEDARHURST BOOTERY, Inc.
SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
446 Central Ave. Opp. Central Theatre
Tel. Ced. 3621
Herman Levy, Managing Director

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
BEAUTY SALON
1032 BROADWAY
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Especially Attractive Prices
Including Three Items for $1.00

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
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Cotton Dresses
Sheer, Net, Seersucker and Gingham
$1.98 to $2.98
MARG'S
38-33 MAIN STREET

For Mother's Day
Sherry's, Schrafft's and Whitman's Chocolates
at
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149-24 41ST AVENUE
Phone Flushing 9-1701—9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station

NEW SHIPMENT
Nelly Don Wash Frocks
just received.
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 Northern Boulevard
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

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FURRIERS
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Dry Cold Storage
$2 Minimum Charge
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Hermann's
BEAUTY SALON
Specialists in
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72-56 AUSTIN STREET BOUL. 8-7169

LORENZ Town Shoppe
Will again meet your needs for
Spring Apparel
as in previous years.
Austin St. at Windsor Place

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CAROL GREEN'S
Lovely Gifts for
MOTHER'S DAY
BAGS—GLOVES—HOSIERY
LINGERIE—CORSETS
60 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP

Shoes Called For and Delivered
PHONE FREE. 3698

GREAT NECK

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

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TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
YOU MAKE THE TERMS
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243
Marcel From Paris, Inc.

Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, Rose Bushes
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS, HARDWARE
278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
48 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

CURTAINS AND BEDSPREADS
For Spring
In Colorful New Patterns
Your own ideas also carried out.
M. KRONENGOLD
247A Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.

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Apartments for Rent
Wm. GRAHAM Co.
Roosevelt Avenue, Cor. 87th Street
NEWTOWN 9-4300

Newtown 9-8650
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FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
88-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street
HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE

A SUGGESTION When in Need of a Gift
WATCHES and RINGS
WATCH ATTACHMENTS
JACOB FRIEDMAN
4042 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

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BARBER SHOP
AND
BEAUTY SHOP
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
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Custom Made Upholstered Furniture
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the little shop
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Devoe's Paints
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Trading Post
A Co-operative Store
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Come and see what bargains you can find.
HAV. 9-4597 79-20 POLK AVENUE
Between 79th and 80th Sts.

ROBERTS' BEAUTY SALON
SPECIAL
PERSONALITY CROQUIGNOLE PERMANENT WAVE
Natural Looking—Complete $5
Ask for MR. ERICH

FRANK CECELIN
Custom Tailor and Furrier
Coats and Suits Made to Your Order, also Remodeling, Alterations, Cleaning
79-24 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-7170

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We do complete family service, specializing in
Flat Work—Finished Work
Rough Dry—Piece Work
8408 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8360
LINGERIE BAGS

We can please You in pleasing Mother at
Carmen
LADIES' SHOPPE
3750 82ND STREET
MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 12TH
HOSIERY GLOVES

JAMAICA

SPRING IS HERE!
Now Is the Time for:
Dry Air Cold Storage
Repairs and Remodeling
Beautiful Capes, Scarfs and Jackets
John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
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THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

JAMAICA (Continued)

PAUL'S
SUPER CURLINE
Genuine Steam Wave
"The Permanent with a Supermarcel Wave"
166-30 Jamaica Avenue
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HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
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Red Ash Coal Company
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"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES AT
L. Jacobson & Son
for the
Two Important Events Coming
Mother's Day—May 12th
Dollar Day—May 15th
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queens Boro Gas Co.

for
• PAINTS
• WALLPAPER
• WINDOW SHADES
John J. Lake & Son
88 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lynbrook 3155

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.
TEL. LYNBROOK 3824
385 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Near Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

FRANK, *Your Hairdresser*
Formerly with "Charles" of the Ritz Carlton

"The House of the Individual Permanent Wave"
9 UNION AVE.
Tel. Lynbrook 9611

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INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

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To share in a saving of cost the best advice is to place your automobile insurance with Merchants Mutual Casualty Co.
Established 1918
JAMES P. BUXTON, *Agent*
GENERAL INSURANCE
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SUPERFIX OIL BURNING HEATING PLANTS WITH AIR CONDITIONING
ELECTRIC—REFRIGERATORS
WATER PUMPS
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SEE EDWIN F. USHER FOR ALL GENERAL PLUMBING
Repairs and Remodeling
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CHEVROLET AGENCY
A Good Selection of Used Cars
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SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 585

Tydol Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
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EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.
Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

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BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

SARNOFF IRVING HATS
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ARROW SHIRTS

Don't Forget Mother's Day, Sunday, May 12th
FAY'S CORSET SHOP
Hosiery—Gloves—Lingerie
215-03 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-1688

VILLAGE FLORIST
216-16 JAMAICA AVENUE
A. WIESEL
A full variety of flowers and a selection of plants for Mothers Day.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code No. 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
217-09 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village N. Y.
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

RICHMOND HILL

Walk-Over
1935 CABANA

Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.
TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
128-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 2-8881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 2-9458

GAS SUNOCO OILS
ALSO TEXACO GAS
Expert Repairs on All Cars
REJUVENATE YOUR CAR
SPRING SP. $3.95
Great Eastern Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
VIRGINIA 7-10001

Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
Wilbur Coon Shoes—Special Measurements
WOMEN'S BUDGET SHOES
$4.45
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254
Telephone Virginia 7-9091

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Ave.
NOW
105-14 LIBERTY AVE.
Yes, We Deliver

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
High Pressure Greasing
Willard Batteries
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CLEVELAND 3-8789

TELEPHONE RICH. HILL 2-2530
GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

HARDWARE and PAINTS
Keys Made, Saws Filed and Retoothed
CHAS. TEITELBAUM
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6121
All work done on premises

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Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
Monday Through Thursday
3 items for $1.00
108-20 MYRTLE AVENUE VIR. 7-0311

for
• Awnings • Window-Shades
• Venetian Blinds
MAYBECK'S
166-13 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica
Phone Rep. 9-7777

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Jamaica 6-7883-M
Mid-Season Sale
DRESSES
for Every Occasion
Mrs. E. P. Thoet
85-86 148th Street, Jamaica
Business Hours: 1 to 9 P. M. and by appointment.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Parkway Specialty Shop
CORSETIERES
Gloves—Hosiery
Bra Maxi and Satin Dasche' Underwear
L'Aiglon Cotton Frocks
HEADY & TREMMEL
3010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1360

ROCKVILLE CENTER

OUR BIRTHDAY
But You Get the Presents
To celebrate our second anniversary, we give you 10% reduction on all new merchandise, from May 10th, for one week only. Special prices of $1-$2-$3 and $5 on dresses reduced for clearance.
Frances
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 3594

Give Mother a
DRESS or HAT
For Mother's Day
MILADY SHOPPE
46 No. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 5499

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER (Continued)

JAP-A-LAC
4-HOUR ENAMEL
Now at
PARK HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.
25 No. Park Ave. Tel. R.V.C. 2270

Give Mother Stockings for Mother's Day

THE PRISCILLA
205 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SHOP AT Sears AND SAVE
For Yourself
For the Family
For the Home
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Tel. Rockville Centre 2313
221 Sunrise Highway

LOUIS SCALZI
well known barber in Rockville Centre for the past ten years, announces that he has opened his own barber business at
3 SOUTH VILLAGE AVE.
JUST SOUTH OF MERRICK ROAD
CATERING TO DISCRIMINATING TRADE
UNDER STRICTLY SANITARY CONDITIONS
Children's Work a Specialty

Permanent Waving
A Beautiful Wave *A Lasting Wave*

MOLIETTA *Beauty Shop*
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Exide Battery Service
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

DRESSES
for Mother's Day
$1.00 and $1.95
Wonderful Values
HEPNER'S
41 NO. VILLAGE AVENUE

HARRIS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Special for Mother's Day
Pure Silk, Full-Fashioned Hose
55c pair, 2 pairs for $1.00
Shoes and Furnishings for the entire family
48 NO. VILLAGE AVE.

FOR MOTHER'S DAY
Bob Hopkins
Specialist in Hosiery and Gloves
20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

MAMARONECK

Dot Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
SCIENTIFIC CARE OF HAIR, FACE AND HANDS
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MODERN FUR STORAGE
at Reasonable Prices
EMPIRE TAILORING CO.
PRESSING CLEANING
REPAIRING DYEING
101 MAMARONECK AVENUE
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 447

SHEFFER'S
General Dry Goods
Corner Mamaroneck and Palmer Aves.
Tel. Mamaroneck 434

MOUNT VERNON

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR BANK. Every banking facility and complete banking service

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 3631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

The Best in Flowers
Always at
House of Flowers
Proctor Building, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phones Oakwood 8816, 3439

MONARCH
***Finer* FOODS**
TESORO BROS.
112 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 6200-01

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
A NEW LOAN LIBRARY
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7410

Claire Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Styles
Full Line of GAGE Hats
7 West Second St. Phone Fairbanks 4-1880

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

Oldest Established — Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER and COMMUNITY CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

ARROW SHIRTS
The Edson Lewis Co.
CLOTHIERS — HABERDASHERS
21 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

If you'd like to save next winter on the cost of
FUEL OIL
Consult
LEO J. MURRAY
9 South Third Avenue
PHONE OAKWOOD 3421—PELHAM 0246

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

NEW ROCHELLE

Ruby Lane Stores
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY and LONG ISLAND
546 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

MARTIN SHOP
SLIP COVERS
UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES
363 North Avenue
(Foot of Lockwood Ave.)
Tel. N. R. 1466

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
HAMILTON WATCHES
TELECHRON CLOCKS
SILVERWARE of NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main St. New Rochelle 3692

Tired Rooms Transformed
IN ONE DAY WITH
WALLHIDE ONE-DAY PAINTING
New Rochelle
Coal and Lumber Company*
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000
*We can arrange convenient financing.

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

CASPARIAN
IMPORTER
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5965

Collom's
"Clothes for Town and Country"
THERE IS MORE TRUE VALUE AND MORE TO ENJOY IN ONE DISTINCTIVE GOWN THAN IN SEVERAL MORE COMMONPLACE.
Ten Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle-1300

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Rutz-Craft Confections
A Full Assortment of My Famous Chocolates and Delicious Mints
Boxed Most Attractively
Telephone N. R. 5611
Lillian L. Rutzler 74 Parcot Avenue
Established 1923 New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Wykagyl Cupboard
Home Cooked Luncheons
35c—50c
Fresh Home Made Pastries Every Day
Reasonable Prices.
1279 North Avenue at Wykagyl Gardens

Harriet Back
(Mrs. Richard B. Tyndall)
MILLINERY
White Hats for Summer Wear
from $2.00
Lending Library—Greeting Cards
12 DIVISION STREET N. R. 3406

ANNABELLE CURTAIN SHOPPE
CURTAINS, DRAPES, SLIP COVERS
Made to Order
LAMP SHADES and GIFTS
389 North Avenue, opp. Sickles Avenue
Tel. New Rochelle 6986

LA ROSE SHOPPE
NEMO-FLEX SPECIAL
WONDERLIFT BELT CORSELETTE
5.00 regular 7.50
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
Telephone N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

- Quality Meats
- **L. LUBSEN**
- 1840 FLATBUSH AVENUE
- Phone Midwood 8-2801
- MONARCH *Finer* FOODS

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
Storage—Packing—Shipping
Chas. A. Johnson
772 Coney Island Ave. WI 6-4040

JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Finest Repairing of All Kinds
1112 Flatbush Avenue
INGERSOLL 2-8462
OPEN 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY
We Do Work of Every Description
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

ASK FOR MONITOR ADVERTISED PRODUCTS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Carlino Bros.
7512 Third Ave. Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

Freda's Beauty Shop
7503 THIRD AVENUE
Tel. Shore Road 5-9482
CROQUIGNOLE AND SPIRAL PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00
MACHINELESS WAVES
JAMAL STEAM WAVE, $7.00
ZOTOS OIL WAVE, $10.00
CONTOURE COSMETICS

NB TRADE MARK
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Ave.
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
Hardware, House Furnishings and General Repairing
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7714
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Flozel Beauty Salon
INCORPORATED
One Flight Up
525 OCEAN AVENUE
BUCKMINSTER 4-6343
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Hair Cutting
Cor. Church and Ocean Aves.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

ROYALTON GARAGE
STORAGE REPAIRS SERVICE
1886 Alantic Avenue, nr. New York Avenue
PRESIDENT 3-8100 Wm. Hubert, Prop.

COMFORTABLE DRESS SHOES
Men's Sizes 4 to 21
Women's Sizes 1 to 13
Special care given to children
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

EPPY SHOPPE'S
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
135 Second Ave., New York City
Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

JOHN BENDER
Prime Meats and Poultry
602 Nostrand Ave.
Sterling 3-2590

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SCHROEDER BROS.
VANDEVEER PARK MARKET
1597 Flatbush Avenue
Corner Avenue "H" Mansfield 6-7820

For Mother's Day
SHELDON'S
DRESSES — COATS
SPORTSWEAR
See Our Beautiful Selection
A Practical Gift for Mother
8TH AVE. at 81ST ST. Shore Road 5-5675

LIVILLA DAWSON at EMIL'S BEAUTY SALON
1703 CHURCH AVENUE
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Specializing in Clairol Tinting which reconditions hair for permanent waving.
Permanents

ARM'S FOOD STORES Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry
Provisions and Sea Food
1408 CORTELYOU ROAD
Fresh Fish every Wed., Thurs., Friday
TEL. BUCKMINSTER 4-4155

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA
Incorporated
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Co. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $5, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

Emil's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waves
CROQUIGNOLE and EUGENE
$5.00 $6.50 $7.50
Open From 9:30 to 9:30
232 E. 86th St. Telephone
bet. 2d and 3d Av. RH. 4-9123

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

Wolfman's DEPARTMENT STORE
2872 BROADWAY
Between 111th and 112th Streets
Cathedral 8-6127 New York
Newest in Gloves, Bags, Neckwear, Skirts and Blouses for Mother's Day

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
GET THE BEST
FROM OUR NEW SILOS
Our Automatic Screens
Take Out All Dirt and Dust
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

Weissglass Gold Seal Milk
Delivered at your door at 13c per quart.
Sealed for your protection.
Try our best butter and eggs
Weissglass Dairies Inc.
2014 Forest Ave., Mariners Harbor
Telephone Gibraltar 2-6600

NEW DORP

Attractive Spring Dresses for all occasions are now on display at the
MADELYN ROBERTS
DRESS SHOP
93 TENTH STREET, NEW DORP
DONGAN HILLS 6-2928

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

CLARK'S
House of Flowers
STORE AND GREENHOUSES
1876 Victory Blvd., West New Brighton
Telephone Gibraltar 2-1160
We Telegraph Flowers

NIAGARA FALLS

Quinn & Keller
526 THIRD STREET
Modern Electric Shop
Electrical Appliances of All Kinds

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE and IDEAL ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

Offenbacher's Market
1000 MAIN STREET
PHONES: 1165—1166
Delicatessen—Groceries—Meats
Fruits and Vegetables

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE
RIZZUTO MOTOR COMPANY
INCORPORATED
1040-52 PARK STREET
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK
D. Rizzuto, Pres. Phones 351-352

PORT CHESTER

Do You Knit?
If Not, Why Not?
SAVE MONEY
KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable
Located with Schwartz the Florist
Stephany's Yarn Shop
132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

Shirley's Women's Wear, Inc.
233 WESTCHESTER AVENUE
Now showing Irish Linen Suits
Silk Seersucker Dresses
Moderately priced
We invite you to look at our stock.
Next to Post Office

Your Old Silver and Gold
will now
Bring you more cash than it has in years
SELL IT TO
I. REYMAN
11 No. Main Street
The store of pleasant service.

Blue Graduation Suits
$25
WHITE FLANNELS AT $5.95
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
66th Anniversary
SALE
presents a grand collection of
Oriental Rugs
in both Scatter and room sizes. All are offered at Special Prices that make them a real investment for the future.
66th Anniversary Sale Ends on Saturday, May 11th.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

EMMADINE FARMS
Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk
Offered to the Public

GAUTHIER MILK CORP.
104 PARKER AVE. Phone 5390

The Home of
Sanforized-Shrunk
Shirts, Underwear and Shorts
Brock's Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET

E.V. Grant Est.
317 MAIN STREET
Wall Papers of all kinds, Paints, Window Glass, Varnishes and Linoleum

THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET
A Delicious
Mother's Day Cake
will please her.

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call **4501**
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

AEROTYPE
ESSO
Arthur C. Hankinson
South Road at Academy Street

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Summer Store Hours, Beginning April 29th
DINING ROOM, 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
STORE, 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—Please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

VAN DYK
WEEK END SPECIALS
Wilson's Savory Salad Dressing
8 oz jar 10 cts, 16 oz 19 cts, 32 oz 29 cts
8 oz Sandwich Spread 10 cts
366 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415.
8 to 13 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real AYSHIRE MILK
Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Candy and Gifts for Mother's Day
or any other day

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%
Phone Main 7030 360 Main St. E., Rm. 20

Reilly & Peschke
Tailors
Makers of Fine Garments for Ladies and Gentlemen. All Work Expertly Done.
Remodeling—Repairing

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

HAROLD KELLER
FLORIST
"Remember Mother's Day with flowers"
1023 South Avenue Monroe 6530
Fine Flowers, Always Fresh
for Any Occasion
Dependable Quality
Dependable Service
Artistic Arrangements
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
39-41 FRANKLIN STREET SS. 3453

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
Evergreens—Shrubs—Shade Trees
ROSES - - - PERENNIALS
Fertilizers—Lawn Seed—etc.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2096

Depole Produce Market
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

34 Garth Road
Phone
Scarsdale 4028

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

The Harwood Hairdressing Shop

Is now ready for the Permanent Wave Season at our new location, 628 White Plains Post Road. Genuine Eugene Permanent, Croquignole, Spiral or Combination, $5.
Tel. Scarsdale 2464 or Tuckahoe 3620
MISS WRIGHT
MISS WOOKEY

BARNARD'S PHARMACY
GARTH ROAD
Quality First
Delivery Prompt
Prices Right
Distributors for Corelle Liquid Cream and Lucien Lelong Colognes and Perfume.
PHONE SCARSDALE 3443

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

THE CARL CO.
Schenectady, N. Y.

Now in Progress
44th Anniversary SALE
Thousands of dollars' worth of specially purchased high quality merchandise at sensational savings during this birthday event. Thrilling values . . . great crowds . . . come and celebrate with us.
THE CARL CO.

COATS FROCKS SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.
LADY LEE FASHION SHOP
"Schenectady's Smartest Shop"
Coats, Suits, Frocks of Distinction
Sizes 12 to 50
249 STATE STREET PHONE 4-8814

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paints
The Store With the Green Front
223 West Water Street

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

GRACE HAVENS
Remodeler of Hats
662 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Telephone 2-2672
New Hats to Order Prices Reasonable

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

A Reminder that we carry
BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA
MAPSTONE BROS.
Tel. 4-3133 1911 S. Salina St.

NEW YORK

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Repairing and Washing Oriental Rugs Is an Art
We specialize in this work. If your rugs need attention, it will be wise for you to consult us.
Estimates given without obligation.
We carry a complete line of Choice Authentic Rugs
IMPORTERS
TOROSSIAN BROS.
403 Fulton Street Phone Troy 2016

UTICA

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLING AVE.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175
"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte

Famous
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y.

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

WATERTOWN

A Gift Hat for MOTHER on MOTHER'S DAY
A shape and color to please, at
3.50 to 7.50
Smith and Percy, Inc.

Announcing the purchase of the
NEW STATE STREET GARAGE
289 State Street—by A. L. KOUP
We are endeavoring to give the public the kind of service on their automobiles which they are entitled to receive.
Car Washing $1.00, Simonizing $5.00 and up, Car Lubrication $1.00
NOW is the time to have the grease changed in the differential and tranamission. Also have the old grease in the front wheel bearings washed out and repacked with new grease.
NEGLECT at this point is DANGEROUS. Only a Mechanic greases your car here.
24 Hour MECHANICAL SERVICE

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8822, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

JEWELRY—GIFTS
for
THE JUNE BRIDE
Meyer Gordon
Incorporated
Established 31 Years at
125 Main Street

De SOTO - PLYMOUTH
FIRESTONE TIRES
• SOCONY PRODUCTS
MOTOR ASSOCIATES, Inc.
76 South Lexington Avenue

TREE SURGERY
Care of Trees
SPRAYING
PRUNING — FEEDING
CAVITY WORK
Earl R. Durand
Box 253, White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 7115W

Remember Mother With Flowers on Mother's Day
Charles Feick
226 MAIN ST. Tel. W. P. 4844

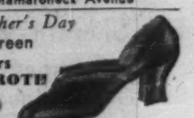
La DEAUTANTE
Extends Greetings to All Mothers on MOTHER'S DAY
La DEBUTANTE
171 MAMARONECK AVENUE

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For Mother's Day
A LOVELY GIFT
A Daniell's Hat
DANIELL'S
114 MAMARONECK AVENUE

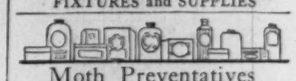
POST HAND LAUNDRY
149 EAST POST ROAD
Near Mamaroneck Avenue

For Mother's Day
Daniel Green Slippers
ROBERT ROTH
(in Balkin's)

144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Monarch Food Market
11 Central Avenue Tel. W. P. 2753

MONARCH *Finer* **FOODS**
QUALITY MEATS

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES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World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	70.85	4.24	1-8 a. m.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	68.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed and Sat.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7-10 p. m. irregularly.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.93	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.43	5.95	6-9 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	50.00	6.00	5 p. m.-midnight.
COC	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	9:30 a. m.-12:30; 4-7 p. m.
HJ1ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	8-11 p. m. irregularly.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	9:30-10:45 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	8-10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	5-7 Sun.; 7:30-9 Tues and Thurs.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Kenya Colony	49.50	6.06	11 a. m.-2 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 11 p. m.-2 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8-11 p. m.
ZHJ	Penang, Straits Settlements	49.40	6.08	8-10 a. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	49.30	6.09	Mon., Wed., Fri., 6-7:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Illinois	49.34	6.08	Irregularly in evenings.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	Mon., Tues., Wed., 3-12 p. m.; Thurs., Fri., Sat., 7 a. m.-12 p. m.; Sun., 1-9 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.20	6.10	3:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed.,Sat.,5 p.m.-1 a.m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sun., 4-9:30 p. m.; 11 p. m. to 2 a. m.
HJ4ABL	Manizales, Colombia	49.15	6.10	6-7 p. m., Sat., 9-11 p. m.
VE9HF	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	8:30-11:30 a. m.; 5-10 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.10	6.11	5-10 p. m.
G6L	Daventry, England	49.10	6.11	Sat., Sun., Tues., Thurs., 10-11 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	6-11 p. m.
YDA	Bandoeng, Java	48.02	6.12	6:30-9 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	8-11 p. m.
CSL	Lisbon, Portugal	48.85	6.14	Irregularly, 2-7 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ1ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7-11 p. m., irregularly
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6:30-10:30 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30-9 p. m
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	45.80	6.55	9:30-11 p. m.
PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m. Sun.; 9:15-11:15 p. m. Tuesdays.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
JVT	Nasaki, Japan	44.44	6.75	Irregularly, 1-7:40 a. m.
HJ4ABB	Manizales, Colombia	42.00	7.14	4-6 p. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F., Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sundays, 6-7 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	40.55	7.40	7-11 p. m.
HC2JSB	Guayaquil, Ecuador	38.40	7.70	9-11 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.47	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	36.52	8.21	Evenings
HAT4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 7-8 p. m.
COH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	10-11 a. m.; 5-6 and 8-9 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	31.56	9.50	5:30-6:20 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15-5:45; 6-8:05 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	Wed. to Sat., inclusive, 5-7 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	6:30-11 p. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	5:05-10:45 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	8-11:30 a. m.; 5:15-9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Wed., Sat. 11 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	7 a. m.-1 a. m. next day
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	4-8 a. m. except Sundays.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8:05 p. m., Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10-11 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna	31.28	9.59	12 noon-7:45 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.28	9.59	7:30-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 12-2; 5-9; 9:30-11:30 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Sats., 5:15-6:15 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.29	9.59	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	Daily -2-5:30 p. m.; Mon., Wed., Fri., 7:45-9:15 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-7 p. m.; Sat., 1-3 p. m.
CMHB	Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	29.39	10.20	Approximately 4-8 p. m.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	Irregular, 1-7:40 a. m.
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.68	11.70	5:30-8 p. m., irregularly.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	8-11 p. m.; 11:30-midnight
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6-9 p. m.; 10-midnight
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	12:15-5:45 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	5:30-10:30 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	25.36	11.83	3-5 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	9 a. m.-noon.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	4:30-10 p. m.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	10:15 a. m.-1:15 p. m.; 2-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a. m.; Sun., Mon., and Wed., 4-7 p. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-8:45 a. m., or noon
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	3:45-7:15; 8-11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	7 a. m.-4 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Sundays, 7:30-10:30 a. m.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.25	6-10 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W3XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	2:30-3:30 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.89	17.76	Irregularly, 7-11:30 a. m.
PHI	Hutzen, Holland	16.87	17.77	Irregularly, 7:30-10:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9-10 a. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	7 a. m.-2 p. m.

High Lights of Week

(Eastern Standard Time is used throughout)

Sunday, May 12

London—10 a. m.—Jubilee Thanksgiving Service, Hyde Park. GSG, 16.8m (17,790kc). GSE, 25.2m (11,860kc).
Berlin—5:35 p. m.—"Some Thoughts for Mother's Day." DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).
Mexico City—6 p. m.—Government Hour. Mexican Tipico Orchestra. XECR, 40.6m (7380kc).
Madrid—7 p. m.—"Echoes of Granada." EAQ, 30.5m (9870kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"My Lovely Vogtland." DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).
London—10 p. m.—Big Ben. Religious Service, St. Martin-in-the-Fields. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc). GSD, 25.4m (11,750kc). GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Monday, May 13

London—10:30 a. m.—Celebration of the Jubilee visits of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke of Gloucester to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. GSG, 16.8m (17,790kc). GSE, 25.2m (11,860kc). This program will be repeated by means of electrical recording at 2:20 p. m. over GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), and GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), and at 6:45 p. m. over GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), and GSC, 31.3m (9580kc).
Rio de Janeiro—5:30 p. m.—Features and News. PRF5, 31.6m (9500kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—Italian Lesson. (Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about this time.) 2RO, 49.3m (6085kc), or 31.4m (9620kc).
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—A Visit to the Berlin Revolution Museum. DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).

Tuesday, May 14

London—6 p. m.—Yr Hen Wlad Caneuon a Penillion sy'n son am Gymru, Gwlad y Gan (a program in praise of Wales, the Land of Song). GSB, 31.5m (9510kc). GSC, 31.3m (9580kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Cheerful Songs, to lute accompaniment. DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).
Havana—9 p. m.—Orchestra Rhumba. COH, 31.8m (9428kc).

Wednesday, May 15

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—The German Girls' League. DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—"Farsa Amoroda," from the Royal Opera House of Rome. 2RO, 49.3m (6085kc), or 31.4m (9620kc).
Paris—7 p. m.—"Opera Comiqué." FYA, 25.6m. (11,700kc).

Thursday, May 16

London—10:45 a. m.—A recital of Indian and Cingalese music by Surya Sena and Nelun Devi. GSG, 16.8m (17,790kc). GSE, 25.2m (11,860kc).
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"How the National Speedways Scheme Is Progressing." DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).
Winnipeg—8 p. m.—"A Glimpse of the Canadian Northwest." CJRY, 25.6m (11,770kc).
Riobamba (Ecuador)—9 p. m.—"Songs of South America." PRADO, 45.3m (6620kc).

Friday, May 17

London—1 p. m.—Talk. "Expedition to the British Cameroons." GSB, 31.5m (9510kc). GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc).
Rome—6 p. m.—Comm. Luigi Freddi. "Progress in Italian Motion Pictures"; "Aida," from La Scala Theatre, in Milan. 2RO, 49.3m (6085kc).
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"Grey Monastery School" in Berlin tells of Old Prussian Culture. DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).
Caracas (Venezuela)—8 p. m.—"A Description of Miraflores Palace." YV3RC, 48.8m (6150kc).

Saturday, May 18

London—2 p. m.—"Old Vic." Sadler's Wells. End-of-Season Gala Performance, Act II of "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss). GSB, 31.5m (9510kc). GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc).
Geneva—5 p. m.—"League of Nations Discussion." HBL, 31.3m (9595kc).
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"May I Ask for a German Waltz?" The Oswald von Heyden Band. DJD, 25.4m (11,770kc).
Mexico City—9 p. m.—Tipica Orchestra of the Mexican Police Band. XEBT, 50m (6000kc).

Red, White and Blue School Buses Urged As Safety Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A national campaign to have all school buses painted red, white and blue as a protective measure for the children has been launched here under auspices of San Diego Council No. 405, United Commercial Travelers of America.

The plan, which has been received enthusiastically throughout California, is intended to make all school buses easily recognizable to motorists and railroad men so that they will be more careful.

In the opinion of Rex Ruggles of the local chapter of the travelers, the alarming fatalities toll in school-bus accidents can be reduced drastically if the new color scheme is made uniform. Last year there were 4100 fatalities a.. ng children in bus accidents throughout the nation.

The first move in the national campaign was to petition the State Board of Education to adopt the new color arrangements. Scores of the best-known people here signed the petitions.

"Ultimately the national program of the United Commercial Travelers, through its various units, calls for legislative action," said Mr. Ruggles. "We will petition every Legislature and then Congress to make the painting of school buses a uniform law with the idea that every vehicle transporting school children be painted in distinctive colors."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 12 noon, WIP, 610kc.

Change in Schedule

Montana

Butte—Week days, 8:15 p. m., KGIR, 1360kc.

Discontinued

Connecticut

Hartford—Week days, no regular time assigned, WTIC, 1040kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

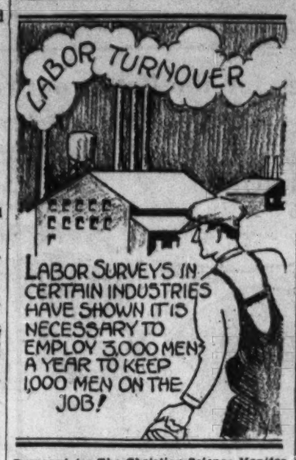
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local

Change in Schedule

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; second and fourth Fridays each month, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Worth Knowing


LABOR TURNOVER
LABOR SURVEYS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES HAVE SHOWN IT IS NECESSARY TO EMPLOY 3,000 MEN A YEAR TO KEEP 1,000 MEN ON THE JOB!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Mothers-In-Law

Two women occupying the same seat on a train got to talking, as women will do. They talked of the more serious problems of life.

"Are you a mother?" inquired one after a while.

"Yes."

"A man's mother?"

"Yes."

"Married man's?"

"Yes."

It was not necessary to say more, and they shook hands silently.—*Montreal Star.*

Specie

A woman entered a bank to make a deposit. She had some bills and checks to deposit, so she procured a deposit slip which required the listing of bills, specie, and checks.

She listed her bills and checks in their respective places, but was in doubt what to list under specie.

After a few moments' thought she wrote after the word specie "Female," and handed in her deposit.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Secret

The summer boarder asked: "Why is it that hog keeps trying to come into my room? Do you think he has taken a fancy to me?"

Little Willie explained it. He whispered: "Why that's his room during the winter."—*Pathfinder.*

Not Hard to Please

"You want to speak to me? Out with it quickly; I'm busy. Do you want to marry my daughter or borrow money?"

"Er—well, which would you prefer, sir?"—*Answers.*

Daily Features

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"This Babbler"

ACCORDING to our Common Version of Acts 17:18, the Athenian philosophers scoffed at the Apostle Paul in the words: "What will this babbler say?"

The Greek word *spermologos*, here rendered "babbler," is really derived from the two terms *sperma*, "seed," and *legein*, "to collect, gather, pick up"; and, was originally used of certain birds which live by picking up diminutive seeds. Later it came to be applied to vagrants who made a meal of such scraps as they were able to collect or steal; while, occasionally, the term *spermologos* seems to have been employed in a more metaphorical meaning, with reference to a speaker or writer who had gathered from others scraps of information which he himself failed to understand. Hence Moffatt has: "Whatever does the fellow mean with his scraps of learning?"; and Goodspeed: "What is this rag-picker trying to make out?"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Weather Vanes

AN ELDERLY man who had for many years been a sheet-metal worker found himself out of employment. Using the resourcefulness which had always been his, and being a skilled craftsman, he did not long remain idle. He conceived the idea of making, from sheet metal, weather vanes of an amusing and artistic type.

The vanes were so unusual,—having eleven designs of animals and country scenes, as well as ships of all kinds, which were so very popular for seashore cottages,—and they lent such an individual note to the home, garage, barn, or cottage, that they sold in great quantities. Even the large department stores in a near-by city has bought them, and the man has become so busy he has hired several helpers.

Dorothy E. M.

Quotation for Today

MAN is rich with little, were his judgment true;
Nature is frugal, and her wants are few.
—YOUNG.

Rio's Sugarloaf

Modern Transportation to Rio de Janeiro's Famous Landmark Is Photographed for the Monitor Camera Club by William Cohen, Woodmere, L. I.

Brevities

Humorist: A new hotel has a special room for meditation. Guests find this very useful just after paying their bills.

Thomaston (Ga.) Times: It's all so simple—the way to end tight times is to loosen up.

Auxvasse Review: Who remembers when young women painted china instead of their fingernails?

Punch: An octogenarian says that he has worn the same pair of trousers for 40 years. On and off, of course.

The South Through A Windshield

22.

On to San Angelo

ONE of the bright spots of our trip, as we planned it, was to be a Mexican dinner at San Antonio's "Original." We came, we saw, but we were conquered. For after course after course of savory food, we still had a big chicken dinner awaiting us at 6. And how we managed to find place for anything after the mountains of tenderloin steak laid before us the evening before, is more than we can answer. What a blessing if, at a talk later, we could have been as full of our subject as we were of southern cooking!

Among our memories of San Antonio: A sign, "Fire Insurance, for This World Only"; another sign: "All-Day Parking, 5 Cents; Oil, 5 Cents Quart"; a visit through Señor Martinez' tortilla factory; the Alamo, over which have flown six flags; San Jose Mission, regarded as the largest and most beautiful in America; Brackenridge Park; the picturesque mixture of old Spanish architecture and the ultra-modern; fine hotels; the touch of color added by the Mexican population; Scottish Rite Cathedral; Uncle Sam's military establishments; Municipal Auditorium; reports of mean maximum summer temperature of 79, and mean minimum winter temperature of 57. Let's move down there!

El Paso, some 600 miles west, was the real destination of our southern trip; and out of San Antonio, the west-bound motorist will find two well-traveled and interesting routes: U. S. 90, through Uvalde (Speaker Garner's home), Del Rio, Sanderson, Alpine, Marfa, etc.; and U. S. 290, a shorter and faster route, and one somewhat more lonesome—one drives the 100 miles from Ozona to Fort Stockton, and passes only one filling station (at Sheffield)! Both routes come together at Van Horn.

We, however, were glad to go northwest some distance out of the way, and over less-traveled roads, to be house guests with friends in San Angelo; and away we went, through Fredericksburg, Mason, and Brady—covering the 200 miles (U. S. 385) in barely over four hours. (In New England, if you drive 50 miles an hour, you average 35; in Texas, if you drive 50, you average 50—fine straight roads, no cities, little traffic.) Bluebonnets were strewn along much of our drive; and "red bud" was glorifying the hills.

Although San Angelo (pop. 30,000) is off the beaten paths, it is a hustling little city, and thoroughly modern. Many wealthy oil men, and nationally known sheep and cattle raisers have settled there; and they have built homes that would be a credit to the largest cities in the East. They say that there is hope of keeping out of the "red" if the tariff isn't tampered with. Living conditions in low-wage competing countries must be raised to ours, or ours must be lowered to theirs, or else there must be a protective tariff, they insist.—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, S. Af.

HETTY is a colored woman with a family of six young children. It has always been one of their yearly treats to go to town before Christmas and choose their presents, but this year their father had been out of work for a long time; and when the day came for the shopping trip Hetty found that she could spare only ninepence for presents.

The children were so disappointed that they could hardly bear to look into the tempting shop-windows, but Hetty did not allow their disappointment or her own to cloud her usual bright and friendly outlook on the world. So it happened that on passing a blind man begging at the curb, she had time to realize that his need was greater than hers; and out of her small store, she put twopence in his hat.

To the six children this seemed a crowning injury, but she cut short their protests.

On returning home with the meager results of their shopping, Hetty found a letter from a friend awaiting her, inclosing a check for £1 "to spend on the children's Christmas presents."

Cartoons of the Week

Cartoon by Ross A. Lewis of the Milwaukee Journal which won the Pulitzer Prize for 1934.
Sure, I'll Work for Both Sides

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Both Guides Say They Can Take Us Out of the Woods in a Jiffy Now

—Messner in Rochester Times Union
A New National Anthem

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
Let's Go!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*From Rags to Riches*

By LE PELLEY

MR. LANEY ANTIQUES
HELLO, TUBBY, WHY SO GLOOMY ?
BUDDY AND I HAVE BEEN TRYING TO EARN FIFTY CENTS FOR SUSIE, MR. LANEY
BUT ALL WE HAVE IS ONE CENT — WHICH WE MINED
A CENT THAT YOU MINED ? LET ME SEE IT TUBBY —
IT'S TERRIBLE TO BE POOR LIKE THAT, ISN'T IT, MR. LANEY ?
YOU'VE BEEN RICH ALL ALONG, TUBBY — I'LL GIVE YOU FIFTY CENTS FOR THIS !!
YOU SEE, TUBBY, THIS IS AN 1864 PENNY — THE YEAR THE GOVERNMENT CHANGED THEM TO THE PRESENT SIZE. NOW IN MY COLLECTION —
FOR GOODNESS' SAKE ! WHERE DID THE BOY GO ??
OH BUDDY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Stroll That Paid*

By CARMACK

Things seemed pretty dull on our street this afternoon—
So I was for taking a snooze until the Boss came home—
But Tiddlywinks thought we ought to take a stroll. "Something may turn up along the way," he said—
And something did—A lawn party!
And we joined in and had the busiest afternoon we have had for a long time—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

Not So Easily Discarded

NOW that NRA has fallen somewhat short of the high expectations that were built up around it and seems in danger of either sudden destruction or slow dissolution, there is in many quarters a disposition to dismiss its fate with a shrug and suppose its departure would make little difference. But this attitude forgets serious abuses that called forth the codes and overlooks much that has taken place during their existence. It fails to recognize how impossible a simple return to the old routine would be.

The NRA may expire suddenly at the hands of the United States Supreme Court if the Schechter case results in a decision as sweeping as the railroad pension opinion. Or it may end on June 16 at the close of the two-year period for which Congress invoked it. Or it may linger and pine away under some extension act such as the Clark resolution, which preserves the shell without the powers.

But any of these eventualities cannot be contemplated with entire insouciance, even by foes of NRA. It is true that the Blue Eagle has not proved quite the symbol of happiness that Maeterlinck's blue bird was, but it is also true that under the wings of the National Recovery Act there are being discharged many functions which the United States would not readily abandon if it knew the consequences of its action—or inaction.

There is, for example, the ban on child labor, which may be looked upon as one of the chief triumphs of the codes. Having once gained that desirable point, will the American people supinely recede from it? Abandonment of the NRA would make the child labor amendment an immediate and vital issue.

There is the whole question of minimum wage standards. Will the United States give over the effort to eliminate the sweatshop and to establish a rule of decency in labor cost competition? One may say that with even partial recovery, workers will be able to defend themselves. But the assumed collapse of the NIRA would carry with it Section 7A and the guarantees of the right of collective bargaining. Organized labor would certainly not accept this setback without bitter resistance in the form of strikes. Furthermore, the subject of wage differentials between North and South will not merely fall back into obscurity.

The broad movement for proper defining of fair trade practices, moreover, is older than the codes of the NRA and will not utterly cease if it goes down. Enforcement, of course, would be seriously handicapped. Nearly every industry has certain standards that are pretty generally agreed upon and merit observance. Probably most of the difficulty with codes has arisen from writing into them points which were not altogether accepted and which operated as artificial price controls. There still is going to be need for trade associations and for some Government agency to co-operate with them in exploring and mapping out the borderline where business planning impinges upon consumer interest.

Possibly the least noted serious phase of the situation is in the fact that some 15 governmental agencies outside the immediate NRA unit are said to be affected. Many of them have their existence at stake in the same disputed legislation which supports NRA. The whole Federal Alcohol Administration, the Petroleum Administration, the PWA Housing Division, and the Foreign Trade Office headed by George N. Peek are some of the organizations whose foundations consist of executive orders issued by the President under authority of the National Recovery Act and which would come toppling down with its invalidation.

In short, the NRA legislation is something more than a mere toy to be flung aside in disappointment as soon as some of the paint is knocked off and we find the thing will not fly to the moon. It is a body of governmental machinery devised, however hurriedly, to solve certain problems. The problems are still here, and if it doesn't solve them, then either it must be revamped for the job or new methods must be devised for accomplishing its purposes.

Hats, Where Are Your Rabbits?

THESE last spring holidays there was no professional conjuring in London. For the first time for more than half a century a vacation passed by in which the famous Maskelyne family of illusionists gave no public demonstration of their skill. The theater which they have occupied for many a year was used by the British Broadcasting Corporation for radio vaudeville. This is a solemn and even portentous thought. Is it possible that the art of conjuring has reached the limit of its potentialities and has no further surprises or developments to interest the public? Certainly, of late years new tricks have been very hard to come by.

But there is no real need for alarm. New tricks have never been wont to blossom on every tree. The contemporary conjurer's repertory ransacks the ages for its material. The illusionist today chews burning coals; so did one Richardson in the seventeenth century. He throws shadow pictures; so did magicians in the fifteen hundreds. He shows a man supported by nothing in mid-air; in 1835 a man sat cross-legged on thin atmosphere, with only one hand resting on a string of beads hung on a genuine hollow bamboo pole. Thus slowly has the program of the conjurer been built up. Why, then, should one suppose that, because fresh illusions are not invented every morning, the absolute limit of development of the art has been reached?

New forces have, indeed, recently come to the conjurer's aid. He can employ all the resources of modern natural science in the way of electricity and mechanics. Yet still it is the conjurer himself who is the center of his entertainment, and now, as hundreds of years ago, it is the illusionist's capacity to make his audience look the wrong way at the right moment, which is the mainstay of his success. And so it will doubtless be for many centuries to come.

The Farm Chemurgic

THE "Declaration of Dependence" proclaimed May 7 at Dearborn, Michigan, by delegates from more than thirty states attending the Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science, may well prove a notable landmark in the economic history of the United States. Basically it advocates a "philosophy of plenty" instead of "a philosophy of scarcity," and may therefore be regarded as a challenge to the AAA curtailment program of the Administration.

This challenge, however, is only incidental. Like the signers of the "Declaration of Independence" in 1776, the framers of the Dearborn resolution aim at goals far transcending the merely political. They present no instant panacea for all existing distress, but, in the words of one speaker, the "American farmer hopes this conference will set in motion influences that will do more for rural life than the politician has ever been able to accomplish."

But it is not the purpose of the delegates who attended the conference to promote the interests of the farmer at the expense of other classes of the community. While maintaining that the "basic sustenance" of men "issues from the soil and not from merchants' shelves," the intent is to bring into every possible cooperation the discoveries of natural science and the most successful methods of industry, and apply them to new and, as yet, almost unexplored fields of agriculture—the doctrine long preached and practically demonstrated to some degree in his factory-farms projects by Henry Ford. It is pointed out that new sources of income will restore the purchasing power of the farmer, thus helping to revive industry and reduce unemployment in urban centers.

"Chemurgic farming" is a newly-coined term which will probably become familiar before very long. Members of the Chemical Foundation, sponsors of the conference, told the delegates that applied chemistry could and would enable the farmer to become more than a producer of foodstuffs by finding new industrial uses for great basic crops, thus giving him greatly increased markets.

The medieval word for chemist was alchemist. His chief and perpetual pursuit was the transmutation of baser metals into gold. The day may be here when the modern chemist, by enlarging the market for farm produce and by processing crops where they are raised, will transmute the languishing farm into a hive of industry, and the artificial "philosophy of scarcity" into the natural and normal "philosophy of plenty."

Kilowatts for Defense

A GRAVE question of public policy has been raised by the recent report of the Federal Power Survey urging the Government to build hydroelectric power stations on the ground that in the event of war the United States would have a power shortage. As President Roosevelt has said, power production in the United States is virtually at the 1929 peak. The Electrical World pointed out last July that 3,500,000 kilowatts of additional power capacity will be needed to carry the recovery load when it arrives, and if the use of electricity continues at the present rate, steps toward the expansion of generating facilities will have to be taken within the next year or two.

This does not mean, however, that there will be a power shortage on a wide scale even if the country should be so unfortunate as to enter into warfare. During the World War government orders were concentrated into a few areas, but no very serious power shortage occurred. The interconnection of power systems which was then pushed to enable surplus generating capacity in one neighborhood to be used elsewhere has provided the eastern half of the country with a series of "grids" capable of meeting very substantial increases in demand for service.

If the capacity of power stations is any measure of preparedness for war, the United States, with 34,000,000 kilowatts against Germany's 13,000,000, Britain's 10,000,000 and France's 8,000,000, would seem well fortified against eventualities. The country's present enemy is unemployment. Hydro plants afford work for little labor, once they are completed. Pouring many millions of taxpayers' dollars into plants like the proposed Quoddy and other problematically useful water power developments for a "military" pretext looks like very questionable policy, and the burden of proof for their necessity would seem to lie on the Government's doorstep.

ABC of Economics

Book News of the Day

ECONOMICS is regarded by most people as a complicated, mysterious and dull subject. That's one reason why it is so difficult to get most people intelligently interested in political economy. And that again is why economic abuses continue while political parties squabble over personalities and plunder.

The authors of RICH MAN POOR MAN (New York: Harper. $1) want to do something about it. So they (R. A. and O. P. Goslin) have written this book, which is a publication of the People's League for Economic Security. It is an ABC of economics. It states the problem in respect of the United States in the simplest terms. It ought to be read by everybody who wonders what has become of his opportunities as a free American.

It ought to do a lot of good. It ought to prove to many bewildered people that if you want to improve the economic system you are not necessarily a Bolshevik. Whether you accept the program of the People's League or not, you can at least find out from this book what's wrong, and make up your own mind what needs to be done about it.

To those who say that nothing is wrong, that we are living in the best of all possible economic worlds, this book points out that as a nation the United States is rich, that it can produce more food, clothing and shelter than its people need; but that in the midst of this plenty the vast majority of the population, even in 1929, did not have enough food or clothing, or adequate living quarters.

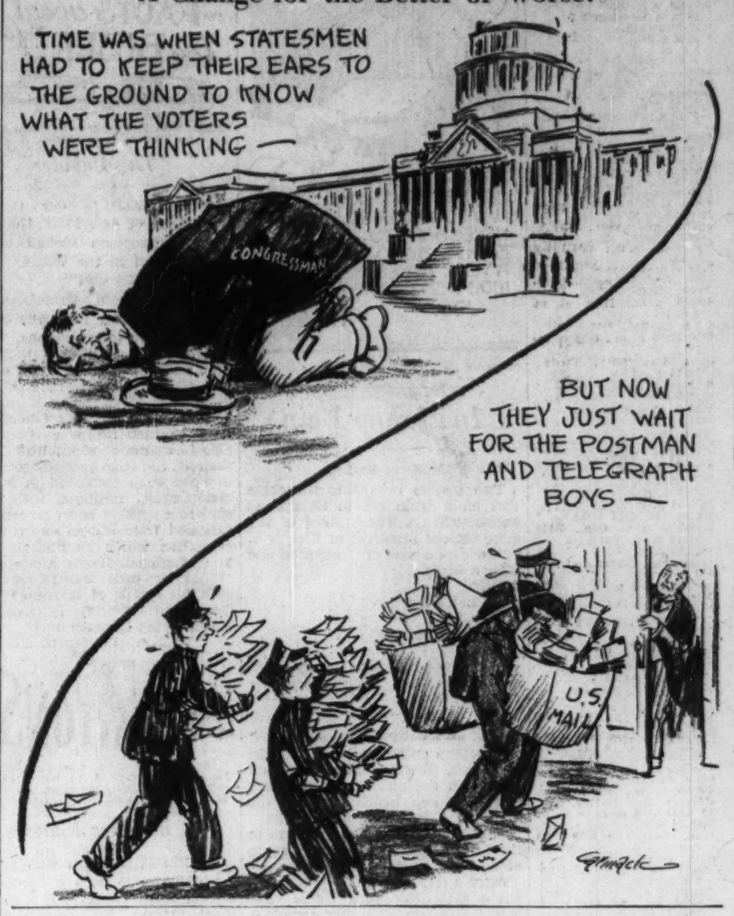
Why? Because they did not have enough money to buy them. Why did they not have enough money? Because "it has finally come about that the object of our economic system is not to provide people with food and clothing and shelter but to sell goods and make money." And who receives the profits? Most of the business is done by corporations. More than half of all the profits were made by one half of 1 per cent of the companies. More than 90 per cent of the dividends went to people who did not work for wages.

What are other results of the profit system? When the wage earners earn so little that they cannot buy any more, there is no longer any reason for supplying goods for them. So we destroy goods and crops in order to raise prices. We also look abroad for buyers. Then we clash with merchants from other countries. "Economic troubles often cause disputes between governments, and war is declared. The businessmen like war because it creates activity at home."

Social ownership is the remedy suggested by this book, with an unvarying medium of exchange, control of credit, social ownership of power and organization of production and distribution.

Remember, the sponsors of this publication are not Bolsheviki. Their object is not to stir up revolution but to save America from revolution. All who are interested in averting revolution need to face the facts here set forth. L. A. S.

A Change for the Better or Worse?


TIME WAS WHEN STATESMEN HAD TO KEEP THEIR EARS TO THE GROUND TO KNOW WHAT THE VOTERS WERE THINKING —
CONGRESSMAN
BUT NOW THEY JUST WAIT FOR THE POSTMAN AND TELEGRAPH BOYS —
U.S. MAIL

"Hawkers Not Wanted!"

THERE are no beggars in Germany today! Such is the gist of a hundred pronouncements. And at first sight, the statement appears to be true, especially in the capital and bigger cities. No longer is the kitchen door besieged by a stream of young men, so hungry as to snatch at food and gulp it down before the door is closed! No longer does one stumble across a poorly clad down-and-out sitting on the back stairs and blowing on a plate of soup handed out by the gruff but kindly neighbor! All these victims of unemployment, mostly young men denied relief and without families to help them along, seem to have been swept away, perhaps into the arms of the "Winter Help," or, what is more likely, into a factory or into one of the new auto road gangs, or perhaps into the Labor Service Corps.

But their going has only served to show up a still more pitiful army of dwellers on the fringe of existence—the once respectable, generally middle-aged, white-collar man, for whom no place can ever be found in the reshuffling of jobs after the revolution. Either because of age, lack of training, or political history, these men are reduced to the kindness of a housewife here and there, to buy their poor wares! Most people develop a blind eye when they hover round, not because of any hardness of heart, but very often because of a real lack of money.

* * *

Of all the "hawking" brotherhood, perhaps the most fortunate is the man who stands near the entrance to the markets with his tray of silks, tapes and mending materials. As he chants his wares appealingly to the passer-by, it is rarely that a completely deaf ear is turned. Luckily for him, it is easy to forget the useful little articles of the mending basket on the weekly trip to the big store. The "confrère" at the other end, and those still more hopeful tray-holders standing at intervals along the main exit roads, however, must fare badly.

The man who peddles soap and toothpaste from door to door ought, theoretically, to do a fairly good business. Forgetfulness can be a trade asset to him, too, and undoubtedly is in some degree. But a kind word will soon reveal the struggle for a bare living, and the bitterness of constant refusal. "Well! I have sold something at last," he will say, "the first this morning. I have tramped miles." "But I would not mind that," he goes on, packing up his wares, "if people were not so suspicious. They peer at me through a crack, as though I were a criminal."

* * *

Every three or four weeks the linen man calls. He is slightly higher in the scale than the others mentioned, having a much larger stock-in-trade. It is extraordinary what he can pack away in that shabby suitcase. A cheap line in household towels for the housewife on a small budget, pretty underwear in artificial silk for the maid or younger daughter, and a whole enticing collection of hand-embroidered linens for the deeper purse. One dreads to think what sweated labor lies behind these moderately priced goods and concentrates instead on the faultless workmanship.

The timid little man patters away in excellent English, spreading out his goods the while in tempting arrays. There is an itch to buy, to possess some of this loveliness. But more often than not it is resisted. The bright little man does not murmur, but proceeds to pack away his treasures, layer upon layer, with capable hands.

The usual question, "How is business?" reveals the same struggle for existence. "Business?" he laughs. "Bad! bad! No one has any money! It is often hard to scrape together the five or six marks for my license."

* * *

Saddest and perhaps most hopeless of all in this shabby brotherhood is the man who tries to win subscriptions for new magazines. For him the slammed door is the usual thing, and a semicivil answer so overwhelming as to unlock the floodgates of wrath. It is a sad tirade that follows: "I am not trying to beg! I want to earn an honest penny. But they won't let me. They don't even answer my greeting, or stop to hear my errand." And then, bitterest note of all, which sums up all his repressed misery: "I am a human being too, as they are!"

But a faint flush of shame cannot quite be repressed, since but for a passing mood of good will, or perhaps of curiosity, my door might have reacted like all the others!

An unwanted party magazine for a whole long year is the result of this momentary "weakness"; but something more valuable comes out of it, a deep abiding respect for the "underdog" in present-day Germany and for the something in him which keeps him upright and sane in the face of bitter odds! J. E. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Neighbors Are Listening In

By Frank L. Perrin

SPOKESMEN and apologists for the American Bar Association indicate their disappointment because some of their own professional brethren seem to doubt the effectiveness, or perhaps the sincerity, of the house-cleaning program so enthusiastically endorsed at the annual meeting in Milwaukee in August last. Quite recently, it will be remembered, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, leveled serious charges against those who indulge in unprofessional legal practices, and, at least inferentially, against members of the bar who condone or countenance a continuance of such practices.

Now comes the rather disappointing and disillusioning plea on behalf of state and national bar associations that, under existing conditions, the operation of the promised reform program, which contemplates a wholesale purging process, is proceeding as widely and as generally as possible, considering the difficulties everywhere encountered. I was, as may be recalled, in attendance upon the meeting in Milwaukee last summer and found it possible to report a wholesome and determined attitude toward this major ethical problem. No one was deceived then, and no one is deceived now, as to the position of those comprising the undesirable and unprofessional minority among American lawyers. These camp followers, ambulance chasers and jury-fixers are strongly entrenched. They are defiant and contemptuous because they have been able to influence, and in many instances to elect, judges who are willing to wink at if not actually to encourage their questionable practices.

* * *

The bench is manned, necessarily, by recruits from the rank and file of lawyer-practitioners. The turnover, so-called, is rapid and frequent, especially in those states where judges are chosen by popular election. In the larger cities, particularly, the fitness of individual candidates is not always easily ascertained. Endorsement by local bar associations is quite generally and unquestioningly accepted as sufficient. But the fact is, apparently, that those frequently active in promoting individual candidacies are lawyers who seek to establish upon the bench those of their own ilk who will uphold them in their unethical practices and who, in an emergency, will prevent their ultimate disbarment.

It is in this way that a vicious circle has been formed within the bar itself. No wonder that those who have volunteered to undertake the needed and greatly desired purging process find their work difficult. The statement has been made that not more than a small fraction of the bar membership is engaged in practices denounced by lawyers of standing and integrity. But that percentage is steadily increasing, what with the lack of profitable practice during the lean years and the constant flow of the tide of recruits from colleges and schools.

* * *

By common consent, apparently, the bars of the several states and minor jurisdictions have been permitted to dictate, virtually, the nominees for judicial positions and preferment. Time was when the method worked satisfactorily. The average layman willingly acceded to the judgment of his professional neighbor. The layman might choose a capable sheriff or a competent constable. Of the qualifications and fitness of judges of courts he admitted that he knew little. But the old-style legal practitioner seems to have fallen asleep at his post. He has confined his work largely to his office, as counselor, adviser and friend. He seeks to save his clients from the expense and uncertain delays of court trials. The presiding judge or justice less and less frequently is called upon to interpose or adjudicate.

So it has come about that the retained lawyer and counselor, generally speaking, has lost interest in judges, juries and courts. Why, he asks, should he concern himself with matters in which neither he nor his clients are vitally interested.

But the time has come when he and his fellows and brethren must come to the assertion and defense of a common or public right. The standard of the courts, first of all, must be raised. With this accomplished the problem which now looms so large and so threateningly may be solved by a simple and expeditious process. Disbarment is the first remedy to be sought. The "welcome sign" has hung too long as an encouragement to the predatory and conniving. What is sought cannot be realized in a day or a year. It can never be realized in the absence of courage and determination.

The Wide Horizon

The "X" of the Supreme Court

By Richard L. Strout

FRIENDS of the Supreme Court are perturbed by recent 5-to-4 decisions.

In the words of Senator Borah, "It does not seem to me in the settlement of a national policy, a 5-to-4 decision 's conclusive." It looks too much as though the august tribunal could not make up its mind. When the liberals won, 5 to 4, in the gold-clause cases; when the Conservatives won, 5 to 4, in the Railway Retirement Act case, there was inevitably a mental reservation against the finality of a decision achieved by such a hair's-breadth. The Constitution was supposed to be a yardstick whose measurement was irrevocable. Now the constitutional soothsayers do not seem to agree as to what the oracle proclaims.

It all began long before the New Deal. History will track it back at least to that famous phrase, "Brandeis and Holmes dissenting." The small minority of yesterday has become the prevalent majority of today. For a while the minority was Holmes. Brandeis and Clarke, and then Holmes, Brandeis and Sanford; later the "youngsters" were added, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo, and the Chief Justice himself. More often than not, now, the conservative group, Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler, are in a minority. These four have seen eye to eye almost invariably on social and economic questions that lie on the borderland of constitutional authority, ever since Mr. Justice Butler was appointed by President Harding in 1923.

* * *

The division within the court is between the narrow and the broad construction of the Constitution. Did the great document, written in 1787, give Congress power to legislate over things never dreamed of 148 years ago—not only radio and flying machines but over even more important social inventions, like old-age pensions and child security? The Van Devanter-McReynolds-Sutherland-Butler group, for the most part, says no. The Hughes-Brandeis-Stone-Roberts-Cardozo group, for the most part, says yes. That makes the 5-to-4 division. Mr. Justice Roberts shifted the alignment on the railway pension act and conservatives, or strict constructionists, won. But it was still a 5-to-4 decision.

Laymen hesitate to rush in where Supreme Court justices themselves appear sometimes to fear to tread, but it may be stated with historical objectivity that the high court has tended to broaden the scope of federal authority over the years. The living Constitution has grown with the years. It may or may not be a significant fact that the elder members of the present court, with the striking exception of Mr. Justice Brandeis, are generally conservatives. Approximately half the members of the court would be eligible to retire if they desired; they do not retire because they would miss so much fun. Oliver Wendell Holmes remained on the court till he was nearly 90. Asked once what went on behind the majestic exterior of the tribunal after the justices had gone into conference, he commented, "We fight like cats!"

Many people associate the rise of the 5-to-4 decision with the coming of the New Deal. While legislative problems in the wake of the Roosevelt revolution have undoubtedly accentuated the cleavage, the sharp division started well before. About the time that Mr. Chief Justice Hughes took office in 1930, the epoch really began. In a century and a half of history, it is doubtful whether the division has been so close and so constant on a group of fundamental matters as in the last four or five years.

* * *

The Chief Justice was attacked as a "reactionary" on his appointment. Three famous 5-to-4 decisions followed almost immediately in which this appellation was completely belied. Citizenship was refused conscientious objectors; the Minnesota "gag" law for newspapers was held invalid; the Indiana chain store tax was upheld. Now in each of these cases the four conservatives, Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler, voted on one side, and four liberals, Hughes, Holmes, Brandeis and Stone, voted on the other. The Chief Justice was with the liberals to stay. The only "loose" vote in the court was that of Mr. Justice Roberts. He voted with the conservatives once, barring Professor Macintosh of Yale and other pacifists from citizenship, and then with the liberals the other two times, carrying in each case the balance of power.

In 1932, Mr. Justice Cardozo took the Holmes' seat, continuing the liberal or, more accurately, the broad constructionist, tradition. Thus the scene was set for the New Deal cases. With the balance-of-power vote of Mr. Justice Roberts, broad constructionists defeated strict constructionists on three straight 5-to-4 decisions, the Minnesota moratorium case, the New York milk case, and the more recent group of gold cases. In each of these, the division within the court was the same.

Now, however, in the railway pension case this Monday, Mr. Justice Roberts shook off constitutional labels, just as he did in the Macintosh case in 1930, and gave his decisive vote to the conservative bloc. He wrote his sweeping opinion without qualification or reservation. His terms were such as undoubtedly shocked the Administration. His opinion left him an enigma for the White House.

He is the unknown quantity of the Supreme Court—the "X" of the New Deal.